NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my Office in the Town Hall, this day at 12 o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment, within the limits of the Town, are directed to *appear* before Her Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to *bring their witnesses* in support of their claims for reduction.

GEO. NOTON,—*Clerk of the Peace, Town Hall, Bombay, March 12th* 1839.

जाहीर खबर

ह्या लिहीण्यावरून खबर देत आहे कि आजचे रोजीं दोन प्रहरी १२ वाजतां पोस जष्टीसचे साहेब लोक घरांचा टाकसा बाबद नजवीज करावयास कित्यांत टौनहालांत त्याचे आफिसांत बसतील याकरीतां ज्यांहो मुंबई शहरच्या हदौतल्या घराच्या टाकसा बाबद आर्ज्यी दील्या आहेत त्यांस हुकूम करीतांहो कि टाकसावे पैसे कमी करावया करीतां आपले शायदो असतील ते घेउन तेथे हाजीर व्हावें. मुंबई टौनहाल तारीख १२ वी माहे मार्च स प १८३९.

जी नोटन.—पोस जष्टीस क्लार्की.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Andearoo Dhunjeebhoy Framjeeshet*, late of Bombay, Parsee, inhabitant, deceased, may be committed to *Heerabaee*, widow and executrix named in and appointed by the said Will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of March, 1839.

ARTHUR AYRTON.—*Proctor*,

મરનાર•ઍંધેઆ૩•ધનજીભાઇ•ફરામજી • શેઠ•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•પારશી•રહેવાશી•હતો• તેનાં•છેલ્લાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનામાનો • અખતીઆર•લેવા•કાગડ•શ્રી•મુમબઇ•ની•અદાલી કોરટની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટનો•કીરાંબાઇ • વીઠ વા•તથા•વીલમેનો•નામ•લખી•વકીલાવણ•કેર વીછે•તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•અકને•મલે—ઈ• વાશતે•કારવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•કેનો•બાબકાકા• કોમે•તેનાઓને•અકેર•થમે—તારીખ ૧૧ મી•માારચ ૧૮૩૯ ❋

આરથર•એશ—એરટન—વકીલ

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF LUSTRES, LAMPS GLASS WARE, &c.

Just landed from the Walmer Castle.

TO BE POSSITIVELY SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

BY

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. at their Rooms, on Wednesday 13th instant, consisting of 12 light Brass Chandeliers with engraved Shades and burners, well adapted for Churches or Chapels, six and four light bronze ditto, four light bronze Wall Shades, handsome Plated 8 and 4 light Lustres with Pans and Drops, Superior Painted Hanging Lamps of newest Vase Pattern, brass and bronze Candelabrass of six lights, Candlesticks with Shades bronze and brass, Frosted Green, and Plain hanging Lamps, elegant Marble and bronze inkstands, Victoria pattern Champagne Claret and Wine glasses, richly cut Decanters, and Toilet bottles, Imitation Lapes lazuli flower vases. &c. &c.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday, the 25th March 1839, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence (the late Adawlut) in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the elegant household furniture, &c. of BAZET DOVETON, Esq. consisting of Plate, Plated, and rich cut glass ware, Superior China Ware of the richest patterns, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, from "Copeland and Garrett's," Damask Couches, Chairs, Book Cases, Tables, a collection of Shells, Argand hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, Vase Lamps, Table Shades, elegant Articles of Bijouterie, Cooking Utensils and a variety of other Articles. Particulars will appear in Catalogues and the property on view from Friday the 22d Instant.

CHEESE,—MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co. have received for Sale, a few cases of Berkley and single Gloucester Cheese, just landed from the "Lady Rowena," which they are selling at the reduced rate of 1½ Rs ℔ lb.

Orders from outstations will be attended to, if accompanied with instructions to the Agents of the parties to receive and discharge the amount of the same.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for sale on Commission, the following choice assortment of fresh French Wines, which they can recommend as of good quality, and low priced, for CASH.

Superior Champagne in quarts and pints.	Likewise a small quantity of Herefordshire Cyder.
Lafitte Claret.	Samples may be had at the rooms of the Advertisers as under.
Grauu La Rose.	
Medoc.	Champagne, Rs. 1½ per Bottle.
St. Julien Medoc.	Claret.....do. 1 do.
Chateau La Rose.	Cyder.....do. 1 do.
St. Estephe.	

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 12 MARCH, 1839. No. 3220.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day the 12th March, Messrs. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at his late residence Breach Candy *(near Dhackjee Dadajee's Temple)* the Household property and furniture of CAPTAIN SWANSON (at present with the Field Force Scinde) The same comprises Plated Ware, Glass, China, a handsome dinner Service, patern Blue and Gold, Argaund and Vase Lamps, a Cabinet Pianoforte by "Butcher" a handsome Palanquin Clock, Pictures, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Pier do. Marble do. Ottoman and Couches covered with Damask, Easy Chairs, Teapoys, *Bijouterie*, Dispense Furniture, Culinary Utensils, a large collection of Plants, a Child's Carriage with Poney and Harness. &c. &c.

Catalogues *are not* published.

The property is on view.

Bombay, 12th March, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 2d Proximo, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence the "*Shrubbery*," the Household Furniture and Property of the Honorable J. A. DUNLOP, Esq. leaving Bombay—The same consists of handsome Plated Ware, Glass, Breakfast, Dinner and Desert Services; handsome Household Furniture of every description; a very handsome Rose-wood "*Una Corda Patent Self Adjusting*" Pianoforte made by "*Robert Wales*"; Pedestal and Suspending Argand Lamps; a handsome Eight-Day French Clock; Wall Shades with cut Pans and Drops; a Patent Steel Spring bed for large Bedstead; a Mahogany Steel Spring Couch and a pair of Mahogany Easy Chars upon the same principle; Dispense Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

ALSO.

A light Posting English Chariot with Harness, a double bodied Cabriolet Phaeton with Rumble (made to order for this country by "Fife" of Long Acre) and nearly new Harness; two pairs of Grey Carriage Horses; a Grey Saddle Horse; Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles; two Palanquins, &c. &c.

Patterns of the Dinner and Breakfast Service may be seen at the Rooms of the Advertizers.

Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view from the date of the departure of the Steamer this month.

No. 10 *Forbes Street Bombay*, 12*th March*, 1839.

☞ *Observe the date of sale is altered.*

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. has for sale "on Commission" a few Boxes of dried *Lichees* Which they are retailing at ½ rupee ℔ lb.—March 12.

FOR SALE.—"On Commission," at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A large collection of choice Shells in a very handsome square case.....Price Rs.	700
A Plate Chest fitted up by "*Savory & Co.*" complete for 18 persons—together with a variety of Breakfast apparatus and sundries.....Price Rs.	1800
A Plate Chest complete for 12 persons the Plate of King's Pattern.....Price Rs.	1000
A New Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte by "*George Gauge & Co.*".....Price Rs.	1200
A Second hand Rosewood Cabinet Piano, in excellent order, made by "*J. Williams*". Rs.	450
A New Satin wood Square Piano, made expressly for the climate by "Small Bruce and Co." with Patent Cylinder, Metal Plates &ca.....Price Rs.	600
A First Rate "Monzani's" Flute in case—an excellent Instrument.....Price Rs.	120

Also a variety of Rifles, Guns and Pistols, new and Second hand at Moderate prices.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay 12*th March* 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR.—IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED, A SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the House of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, and the Civil and Indian Navy Lists to the 15th *February* instant.—Courier Office, 12th March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 12th March 1839.

TO BE LET.—A large and commodious well known House, called "Claremount," situated at Mazagon, in Nisbit, Lane formerly occupied by the Government as the Sudder Audawlut and at present by Bazett Doveton Esq. Civil Auditor.—It will become vacant on the 1st of April next, the House has excellent accommodation, for particulars apply to *Ardaseer Limjee Cowasjee, or Framjee Cawasjee Esq.* at his Office in the Fort.

TO BE LET, a House No. 3 in Rutherfield Street.

Do. in Matoonga.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*, 8th March 1839.

THE SIXTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the First Class are for Sale at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, DANTRA's, at the office of MESSRS. DIROM, CARTER AND Co., at the following Prices, viz.

Whole Ticket, at Rupees 40 each.
Half....Ditto.....do.. 20 ,,
Quarter..Ditto.....do.. 10 ,,

TERMS CASH.---Bombay, 12th March, 1839.

A CLUB ON 35 TICKETS OF THE 64TH MADRAS GOVERMENT LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, begs to accquaint the Public, that he has made a Club of 35 Tickets of the First Class of the 6th Madras Government Lottery, divided into seventy five (75) shares, each share at Rupees 21 on the following terms and conditions, viz:—

The Numbers of the above 35 Tickets will be specified in the receipts which will be granted by him to the respective Holders of the shares, and such prize or prizes that may be drawn to the said Tickets in the First Class, shall be appropriated for the renewal of the remaining undrawn Tickets into the Second Class and whatever may be overplus, shall be distributed amongst the respective shares, but should the fund be not sufficent for the above renewals the holders of shares will be liable to pay the difference proportionably to complete the same. If any of the shareholders decline to renew his share into the Second Class, he or they shall forfeit his or their privileges of the First Class, and shall not be entitled to any benefit even into the Second Class. Whatever prize or prizes may be drawn to the above 35 Tickets, both in 1st and 2nd Class, shall be equally divided amongst the shareholders respectively, payable 41 days after the drawing of the above Lottery at Madras shall have been concluded, if the receipts of the shares are presented within 12 months from the date of the drawings, and not otherwise, Two per cent commisson for managing this club will be deducted from the prizes: ---The drawing of the First Class will take place at Madras of the 10th April; and Gentlemen at outstations are requested to forward their remittences post paid.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1839.

No. 148.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for information the following extract para. 4 and 5 of the Hon'ble Court's Letter, No. 62, dated 5th December last.

Para. 4. We take this opportunity of calling your attention to the irregular manner in which the Quarterly statements of Soldiers, Family remittances are made up at your Presidency, by including warrant Officers amongst the non-commissioned and Privates, and by converting the total amount of such list into sterling money at the rate of 2 | 6 the Company's Rupee, whereas, warrant Officers are only entitled to remit through us at the exchange annually fixed for making advances for Her Majesty's service in India, and the amonut remittable for the lowest grade of them, vizt—A Sub-Conductor is limited to £20 per annum, under our Orders to Bengal dated 1st May 1836, No. 31.

5. In granting the privilege to non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of remitting their savings to their families in Europe at the exchange of 2 | 6 the Rupee it was obviously contemplated that the amount of such remittances should be restricted to the saving from their "subscription" and not from income derived in any other way. A departure from this principle necessarily subjects the Company to positive loss, and it must therefore be prevented.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1839.

No. 149.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Captain C. Lucas of the Regiment of Artillery, to act as Quarter Master and Paymaster to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery from the 9th ultimo, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1839.

NO. 150.—It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned Roll of Remittances to Europe by Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, will be sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the next Steamer, Rolls of 1st Family Remittances from the Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1. Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th L. Dragoons, from the 1st of November 1838 to 31st January 1839.
2. do. do of the 6th Regiment of Foot from the 1st of November 1838 to 31st January 1839.

2nd Roll of Family Remittances from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1. Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of November 1838 to 31st January 1839.
3. do. do. of the 6th Regiment of Foot from do. do.
4. do do. of the 17th do. do. do.
5. do. do. of the 40th do. do. do.

3rd Roll of Remittances on account of the Effects of Deceased Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 Roll on account of the Deceased Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of November 1838 to the 31st January 1839.

4th, Roll of Remittances on account of the Effects of Deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

2 Roll on account of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of November 1838 to the 31st January 1839

2d. do. do. of the 2nd or Queens Royal Regt. of foot do. do.
3d. do. do. of the 6th Regiment of foot from do. do.
4th Roll on account of Deceased Non-Commissioned officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty 17th Regt. of foot from the 1st November 1838 to the 31st January 1839.

5. do. do. of the 40th do. do. do.
5th Roll of Remittances on account of Regimental Necessaries from Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of November 1838 to the 31st January 1839.

6th General Roll of Family Remittances from the Commissioned Officers in the Hon'ble Company's Service, from the 1st of November 1838 to the 31st January 1839.

7th General Roll of Family Remittances from the Commissioned officers and Privates, from the 1st of November 1838 to the 31st January 1839.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

By MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B.

4th March.

A Station order by Lieutenant Colonel A. Manson, C. B. Commanding at Ahmednuggur, dated 13th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Balfour, attached to the Madras Golundauze, to proceed in medical charge of the 21st Native Infantry, to Poona, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Assist. Surg. G. S. Scott, 25th Regt M. N. I. from 1st March, to 31st March, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Western Coast and the Mahable-hwar Hills.

March 5th 1832.

To ensure greater regularity in future and prevent the serious inconvenience to the public interests arising from want of proper attention to the instructions communicated from the Quarter Master General's Department, on the embarkation of Troops and Followers, the Commanding Officer of the Forces finds it necessary to call the attention of all Officers and particularly those Commanding corps and the several Heads of Departments to this very important subject, so that no delay may occur from parties not being present at the point of Embarkation at the hour appointed, a circumstances involving the most serious consequences, as it delays the departure of the vessel, when every thing on board regarding the equipment and accommodation of the Transport is completely ready for sailing. Any neglect on this head that may hereafter be reported, will be noticed as a most serious offence against discipline.

Assistant Surgeon D. Fraser is attached to the European General Hospital until further orders.

3. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Bj. Capt. F. Durack, from 1st March to 31st March, In extension, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

Lieut. B. H. Crockett, Nat. V. Batta. Do. do.

Lieut. F. Ashworth, do. from 20th do. to 20th do. in extension, to remain at Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 25th February, 1839.

ACT NO.——OF 1839.

It is hereby enacted, that Clause 4, Section XI., and Clause 3. Section XXVII. of regulation XVI. of 1827, of the Bombay Code, and Section II. of Regulation IV of 1831, of the same Code, be, from the time of passing this Act, rescinded.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 25th day of May next.

THE 25TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 25th February, 1839.

ACT NO.——OF 1839.

It is hereby enacted in modification of Clause 5th Section XIII. of Regulation XIII. of 1827, of the Bombay Code, that all sentences passed by an Assistant Session Judge whereby a convict is liable to imprisonment for a period exceeding two years shall, before they are carried into execution, be confirmed bs the Session Judge, whose powers and proceedings in respect of any such case shall be the same as are laid down for the guidance of the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut in Clause 2d of the Section and Regulation aforesaid, and it shall not be necessary to refer any such case to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 25th day of May next.

F. MILLETT, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday, March 9th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been a fair demand since the termination of the holidays for the English market, but very little is being done in the way of shipments to China for which only two or three vessels are now loading.—We find the following purchases on our returns viz.

200	Candies Meo'kote (Deccan) Nowlode with privilege of selection			@	Rs	115 ℔ cdy.
100	Ditto	new	ditto	ditto	@	" 129 ℔ do.
300	Ditto	old	Komptah	ditto	@	" 105 ℔ do.
450	Bales	new	Broach		@	" 145 ℔ do.

The arrivals from Cutch, Mangarole and Porebunder continue very trifling

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—With the exception of a few gambling transactions, which have been entered into at rather higher prices, the market is in a state of entire stagnation. The exports between the 27th ultimo and 6th instant amounted to 4 chests.—The stock on the latter day was 10,400 chests and the sale of passes then amounted to 20,096 chests.—Advice have been received from China to the 26th January but there is no improvement in the Opium market in that quarter.

HEMP.—We notice on our returns of 253 Candies of different qualitie of Ghatee and Concan at prices varying from Rs 31 to Rs 37 ℔ Candy.

GINGER (*Malabar*).—Prices are falling. 50 Candies are reported to have been purchased at Rs 30½ ℔ Candy.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

GINGER (*Mocha*).—No arrivals have yet taken place,

WOOL.—The quantity imported last month was small and did not exceed Cwt. 929.

GUM OLIBANUM.—On our returns we find a purchase of Cwt 100 at Rs 13½ ℔ Cwt.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—

IRON (*English*).—The market continues firm & the transactions reported are the following.

Iron	Bars	40 Tons sold		@	Rs	43
Do. Rod sq. / Do. Roun	15	do.	do	@	"	51
				@	"	55
STEEL.—	10	do.	do	@	"	8¾ ℔ Cwt.

COPPER TILES.—Cwts. 500 have been sold at Rs 40¾ ℔ Cwt, which shows a fall of 4 to 8 annas ℔ Cwt. on previous prices.

SPELTER.—Prices have given way a little, Cwts. 1700 having been sold during the week at Rs 12¾ ℔ Cwt.

PIECE GOODS.—The following are the sales since the Holidays.

LAPPETS.—		1500	Pieces have been sold	@	Rs	2 0	0 p. p.
Do.—		300	do....do....	do....@	"	2 1	75 p. p.
Do. HONEYCOMB.		200	do....do....	do....@	"	2 1	50 p. p.
JACCONETS.—		1000	do....do....	do....@	"	4 0	0 p. p.
Do (*grey*).—		400	do....do....	do....@	"	2 1	50 p. p.
MULLS WHITE 6-4ths, sold		1200	Pieces have been	@	"	2 1	50 p. p.
Do. do.—		1500	do....do....	do....@	"	2 2	50 p. p.
DOMESTIC (*grey*)		250	do....627 yds.	do....@	"	0 13	0 p. p.
CAMBRICS.—		500	do....do....	do....@	"	0 2	0 p. p.
Do.	SPOTS.—	1200	do....do....	do....@	"	2 2	25 p. p.
Do.	do.	1100	do....do....	do....@	"	3 1	50 p. p.
Do.	do.	1200	do....do....	do....@	"	3 3	50 p. p.
SHIRTINGS 7-4ths—		240	do....do....	do....@	"	0 3	0 p. p.
Do.	do.	100	do....do....	do....@	"	11 1	0 p. p.
MADAPOLAMS.	(*white*)	300	do....do....	do....@	"	4 2	0 p. p.
Do.	do.—	350	do....do....	do....@	"	4 2	75 p. p.
Do.	do.—	450	do....do....	do....@	"	5 2	25 p. p.
Do.	(*grey*)	400	do....do....	do....@	"	3 1	25 p. p.
Do.	do.—	500	do....do....	do....@	"	3 3	25 p. p.
Do.	do.—	300	do....do....	do....@	"	3 0	0 p. p.
Do.		500	do....do....	do....@	"	5 2	0 p. p.
Do,		270	do....do....	do....@	"	6 0	50 p. p.
Do.		150	do....do....	do....@	"	6 3	25 p. p.
Do.		100	do....do....	do....@	"	7 2	0 p. p.
LONGCLOTHS (*bleached*)		600	do....do....	do....@	"	9 1	50 p. p.
Do.	do.—	100	do....do....	do....@	"	9 1	50 p. p.
Do.	(*grey*)	300	do....do....	do....@	"	7 1	75 p. p.
Do.	do.—	250	do....do....	do....@	"	7 1	50 p. p.

COTTON TWIST.—The higher Numbers appear to be in brisk demand, and the following is a list of the sales during the week.

80	Bales	Numbers 18 to 24	sold	@	8	annas ℔ lb.
13	do.	do....20	do	@	7¾	ditto.
1	do.	do....24	do	@	8	ditto.
12	do.	do....30	do	@	8¼	ditto.
25	do.	do....38 to 42	do	@	9¼	ditto.
20	do.	do....48 to 50	do	@	12	ditto.
30	do.	do....50	do	@	13	ditto.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Some small sales of four ℔ Cents of 1832 | 33 have been made at Rs. 102¼ ℔ 100 Siccas, and of 1835 | 36 at at Rs. 97½ ℔ 100 but there is very little enquiry for them at those rates.—Prices of five ℔ cents of 1825 | 26 and 1829 | 30 are well supported.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—No alteration of any importance has taken in exchange, but it is a shade higher for sellers.

DO. ON LONDON.—Few bills are now offering and exchange has a tendency to decline.—Some United States Bank bills @ 180 days sight have been negotiated during the week @ 2s | 1¼d ℔ rupee.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.—Engagements are still made @ 85s | to 90 ℔ ton but we have not heard of any above the last mentioned rate.

DO. TO CHINA.—Is in very little enquiry at present but as the shipping season will commence in next month more activity may shortly be expected. The present quotation is Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 ℔ Candy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To
O. P. Q.
AND
A SUBSCRIBER TO
BOTH BANKS,
AND
* * * * * * * * * *

"*Tria juncta in uno.*"

The courtesy I have experienced at your Hands, a[t] a rather unfortunate recollection of, and adherenc[e] the motto of that Banner which the Elite of the "[L]ord of *our* Fathers," are proud to bear.

"*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

have induced me to take the Field thus early, in[a] new character I hinted in my last, it was likel[y] should very shortly assume, and to trouble the pu[b]lic for the first time, with a few, and it may be part[ly] words, on the Bank question, as an interested party.

The shares of an Original Subscriber, which I th[ink] stated, would probably be mine at an early date or [at] ther I should say, a somewhat smaller number th[an] I at that time expected, are now my property as far as they can be conveyed to me until the Bank Charter is finally established but I have still a sufficient number, to constitute me, a *Proprietor*, under the Court of Directors orders for a Charter, in this country; and that no doubt may exist in your minds in respect to the opinion I entertain of "*My existing rights*," or of *my* determinations to mainta in those rights, against every claim which a share holder in both Banks, and [my] Frends may set up against them, I will here add a few *facts*, in addition to those produced in my former Papers, to show the total absence of validity in the claims they have already put forth, in regard to the rights of original subscribers, at this date, and to this end *I now state without hesitation or reserve.*

That Mr. Ashburner became the Agent of the Subscribers to the Chartered Bank under the Resolutions passed at a General Meeting of those subscribers on the 11th January 1837, *and proceeded in that character to England by the Hugh Lindsay Steamer on the 18th Month——that he never relinquished that Character during the whole time he remained in England, of about sixteen months.—that he was recognised in character, and* THAT CHARACTER ONLY *by the Court of Directors and Board of Control—that he worked that charvcter, before those authorities for the benefit of the subscribers for the Chartered Bank, already incorporated, by the Bombay Government as a shareholder in both Banks was good enough to tell me in the Paper published under his signature in the Courier of the 4th Instant.—and with their money up to the date of his return to this Country.—that the Banking Materials sent to this place by Mr. Ashburner were also paid for with their Funds.——and finally that he never appeared directly or indirectly before the Home Authorities as the Agent of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietors, or advocated their Interests with those Authorities*, though I find the committee of the Bombay Bank, not of the Chartered Bank for alas its chance of Existence expired on the 1st October last, recording under the signature of JOHN SKINNER, *Chairmen of the Committee* and with a degree of candour and consistency which the public will no doubt duly appreciate, *their* approval of Mr. Ashburners proceedings in the following terms.*

"The Committee have to announce the return by "the last Steamer of Mr. Ashburner, and of *their* "having unanimously recorded in *their* proceedings, "*their* great satisfaction at the manner, in which he "has discharged the important trusts committed to "him, under circumstances so different from what "were originally anticipated, and which required "much prudence skill, and perseverence to combat, "but which he has effected to *their* high approbation."

The General Meeting of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietors (13 December 1838) confirmed that approbation in the words below.

"Proposed by Dr. Smyttan, seconded by Sir "Charles Malcolm and carried unanimously."

"That the thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. "Ashburner, for his great zeal and preserving Indus"try on behalf of the Bank."

I have had occasion to use the word character so often already, that I will allude to it once more only in my present letter, and this for the purpose of stating that I stake *mine*, and the parties whom I now address, know me sufficiently well, to determine whether it is worth any thing or not in this place, for the truth of all I have written in respect to Mr. Ashburners mission and agency herein, against any proof, a shareholder in both Banks, or all the shareholders put together, can adduce to the contrary. This done. I shall, after the few parting words I find it necessary to offer below, rest upon my oars, and pass all communications by, *unnoticed*, that do not come straight forward to the point, and tender the proof, I invite here.

I *think* there is neither suppression, misrepresentation—nor trickery discernible in the assertions I have thus made; and that there *can* "be no mistake" in respect to my meaning now; want of Judgment there may be on my part for I cannot of course expect that truths such as I have advanced, are likely to make me friends in every quarter, and there is besides an old adage that "Truth is not to be spoken at all times." But I must beg it may be remembered, that I did not throw down the Glove, either to O. P. Q. or a SHAREHOLDER in both Banks, in this case. I simply endeavoured to show in plain and temperate language, that a statement emanating from a very respectable public Body, The Chamber of Commerce of Bombay and bearing the Signature of its Chairman and the more likely from that very circumstance to mislead the public if allowed to run the even current of its course, had it's foundation in Error. And I was assailed in the language of accusation, Insinuation, reproach, and personality, by the Writers to whom I do *now* Cast the Gauntlet, and defy them to the contest, as far as their power to unsay any thing that I have here said, can avail them with the world.

I will conclude, as I began with a motto of our United Country, the more especial property not of the "Land of *our* Fathers," but of that portion of the general Empire which I acknowledge as the Land of *my* Birth. And which it might have been well for my Assailants perhaps if they had chanced to remember, ere they flung their accusations, so needlessly and recklessly from their Pens. I will say to them and more in pity than in anger, in the words of one of the most gallant Princes that England ever numbered amongst her sons

"*Honi Soit qui Mal y pense.*"

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, 11th March, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

In any investigation on which we enter, our aim should be so to examine the point to which our inquiries are directed, as to dispose of it in all it's bearings, leaving in as far as our information extends nothing untouched, passed over, or requiring further elucidation.

With these observations I would express, what I am sure is a common feeling with many of the community, the obligations they are under to your excellent Correspondent who in three several numbers of your Journal, has given so satisfactory and lucid an exposition of the question, which has lately agitated Society; showing I conceive, to the conviction of all whose minds are not blinded, that the larger numbers of those who styled themselves, by anticipation, Chartered Bankers, have by their proceedings of the 20th March 1838, become disfanchised.

But the subject on which I now address you does not relate to them, but refers to their once fellows, but afterwards rejected and disowned brethren, as it appears to me your able correspondent has advanced them to a rank rather beyond the station in which he

---

* Vide Committees report read at a General Meeting of subscribers to the Bank of Bombay held pursuant to public advertisement at the office of Messrs Dirom Carter and Co. on Thursday 13 December 1838.—Bombay Gazette, Friday 14 December 1838.

found them. The question then on which I could propose to remark is, are they truly entitled to be called dissentients?

When we assemble for the accomplishment of any ject, and by common consent surrender to a few the secution of our views; it must I contend be con- ed that in offering no opposition to their measures, tacitly acquiesing in them, by such course we sig- our approval just as much as if we had directly ed them. How then can any party of indivi- whether present or absent, so soon as they had ortunity to protest against the Chartered Bank ittees measures, have any title to be called dis- ts who did not protest, against the proceedings *of eting* of the 20th March 1838 where it was resolved allright title, and claim whatever to participation in h charter, or in the Bank thereby contemplated, uld cease and determine on the 1st October, 1838;" w can they be said not to have forfeited such rights y acquired by steps taken in January 1837, when he disfranchised, they applied for a Charter.

nd any of the parties who now so lately have set up dissentients, although the majority of them either ended the meeting, or was near at hand, on the th March 1838, raise their voice, or express their ssatisfaction with the Committee's proceedings; or s any thing respecting dissent heard of until the ar- al of the Charter in November last; or did any those to whom the Committee sent circular let- s, acquainting them of the resolutions of that ting, communicate their disapprobation? It is true umber of them may not have joined the Joint ank, but until after the arrival of the Charter ent against abandoning it was expressed, at none of the published proceedings up to No- last. Dissent to be effectual must not follow, ede the matters submitted for consideration, ust be declared, open, explicit and marked by vert act, and not be tacit, equivocal and only to red.

courtesy then I would maintain that among al parties who applied for a Charter there are y dissentients from the measure of disfran- , and I apprehend that the disfranchised who thought seceders have each reached the same though by different routes.

a few, a very few, may have taken means to y their dissent, in the only way that could render valid, I do not deny. But only a mere fraction of the number who did not join the Joint Stock Bank have preserved their privileges, and so completely has the original object of this association been either abandoned or surrendered, that it may with a very slight deviation, be said to have been utterly lost, to its original supporters.

Your correspondent having in my humble opinion satisfactorily shown that the one party formally resigned their pretensions, and having proved I trust, that the others have with a small exception, by their own acts joined them; how then should the measure of His Honor in Council, for which so much vituperation has been cast at him and his Secretary be viewed, in such a position of the contending parties. I think it will be allowed by all candid persons that his was an altogether, enlarged and laudable design,—presenting the best and fairest plan that could have been adopted for reconciling the pretensions of all, dealing out with an even hand, and applying a just balance to a measure, which if to be introduced at all, no one could claim a right to participate in more than another. The state I assert imparts the value to the institution, by having joined it, and conferred it's most valuable privilege,—that of giving currency to it's paper. Apart from such facility being given, we should look in vain for disputes and differences about shares, nor would Govt. had it not been a shareholder have pro- terpose it's authority, which it's close entitles it to exercise.

that I cannot doubt when the heat disappeared that his Honor's mea- very differently by all parties than whether or not it was the course which tors intended should be followed, termined on founding and joining ch mode of commencing it un- ave formed part and parcel of it's instructions to the authorities at Fort William.

R. M.

The following letter, though it treats of a subject that is now a little out of date, is so much fuller and more explicit in its details than any we have yet seen published, that we trust the interest and information to be derived from it will plead our excuse with our Readers, for the space in these columns that we have thought fit to allot to it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—I will now give you an account of what has taken place with the Reserve Force in Scinde. H. M 40th Regiment under Lieut. Col. Powell on board the Admiral's Ship the *Wellesley*, and the 3rd Company of Artillery under Captain Brett arrived off the mouth of the Hujamree River, that branch of the Indus that leads to Vickur, Tatta &c., also the *Berenice* Steamer with the 2nd Regt, of Grenadiers on board arrived on the 29th ultimo, all under Brigadier Valiant, K. H. While there, Letters were received by the Admiral and Brigadier from Colonel Pottinger the Resident in Scinde, saying that the Ameers were expected to sign the Treaty immediately, but on the morning of the 31st other Letters were received by the same persons from Col. Pottinger, to say the Ameers had shewn hostile intentions &c. and that the Ships and Force were to proceed immediately and take the Fort Manora, and round Tower at the mouth of the Harbour of Kurachee, and then the Fortress of Kurachee. We arrived and anchored within 900 yards of the Fort off the harbour on the evening of the 1st Instant just as the day closed, a fishing boat of this country was seen going into the harbour soon after, when a boat from the Wellesley went to her to gain some information if possible, but on nearing the land was immediately fired on by 6 or 7 Matchlocks, the balls of which fell into the water near the boat, which went back to the Ship. At day light next morning a Flag of Truce was sent up to the Fort by the Admiral and Brigadier, by Lieut. Jenkins of the India Navy and Capt. Gray, of the 40th Regt. as Interpreter to summons the Fort to surrender to us. The Governor of which said he was put there to defend it and while he had life he would do so. The orders were given and a portion of the Artillery under Captain Brett, and H. M. 40th were in boats immediately. H. M. Brig *Algerine* and the H. E. I. Company's Schooner *Constance* were stationed so as to cover the landing of the Troops, and while the boats were nearing the shore 500 yards above the Fort on the West side a gun was fired from the fort, the shot of which passed close over one of the boats. The whole landed and were placed so as to cut off all communication on the Land side and to invest the Fort, which was done in excellent order. The 2nd summons was then sent to the Commandant of the Fort to caution him of the consequences if he did not give us possession, his reply was that he and his men were Beloochees, and they never would do so. The flag returned and the guns (32lbs.) of the whole broadside of the Wellesley commenced their fire on the south face of the fort, and continued to do so for about an hour; when the man looking out at the Mast-head reported that men were seen running out of the Fort; a signal was also made from our people on the land, when the guns ceased to fire, and a 3rd Flag of Truce was sent to the fort, when it was found to be vacated. While the guns played on the fort the Light Company of the 40th under Captain Valiant were sent to take the round Tower which commands the Harbour, on which they found two guns loaded, but no man there. The party had just left the Tower when a shot from the Wellesley which had passed over the fort went through the parapet wall on the top of the Tower, and fixed itself into the roof of the Tower where it is now; had it come a few minutes sooner much injury must have been done to the party who had left it. The Grenadiers of the 40th under Captain Boscowen seized the Commandant and 10 men all armed, and who had screened themselves under the cliffs on the east side of the fort, some of whom pointed their matchlocks at our men but fortunately did not fire, and all were made prisoners. On examining the fort the whole of the parapet wall on the south side was found to be in complete ruins, and a breach made that a whole Company might have gone over, 680 (32lbs.) shots had been fired from the Wellesley. The Walls of the fort were injured in all directions, but the south face completely so. In the fort are six guns, two on the works close outside, and two on the round tower, making ten in all; the fort is a square with a bastion at each corner, and on the land side a half circle is added to that face. Between the bastion of the half circle and the north west bastion of the fort is the entrance through a large double door into the half circle from which you pass through a similar very strong door into the square of the fort. In the square is a Wood Tank containing fresh Water, and an arched roof magazine containing powder and shot, of the latter about 400, in the half circle is another tank of water. The whole of the walls of the fort &c. are about 16 feet thick and 15 feet high, on the outer part of which all round and on the top of the wall is a parapet of about 4 feet thick and near 8 or 9 feet high, the whole building is of solid stone and lime morter, and has ever been considered by the Ameers of Scinde and natives of all this country to be so very strong as to be able to defend itself against any force &c. which could be brought against it, and I am fully of opinion that with proper means and with men of our united kingdom to defend it that it would prove a strong post indeed, the site or land on which it stands is about 200 feet high on a tongue of land running from north to south, on the East side is the Harbour and on the South and West sides the sea. The land runs in the shape of an inclined plane from the fort, North to the land side for about 400 or 500 yards by about 200 wide, three parts down which is a dry tank on the rock, at present all fresh water is taken for use from the town of Kurachee to the Fort, but I think water might be found by boring or digging at the foot of the slope. The spot on which the Fort stands and all around it is beautiful and commands all. On the top of the walls of the fort inside the parapit there is a fine terrace of about 12 feet wide to walk on all round the fort and half circle.

When we took possession of this fort and round tower His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland K. C. B. and Brigadier Valiant K. H. sent a flag of truce immediately up to the Governor of the Fortress of Kurachee to request of him to give it up to us or they would immediately proceed there for the purpose of taking it by force. The flag of truce with the Officers who went to Kurachee took the late Commandant of the fort we had taken with them; he and they returned about 3 o'Clock on the morning of the 3rd with two persons, one from the Governor, the other from the head of the civil authorities in the fort and town of Kurachee, and these persons made terms with the Admiral and Brigadier for the surrender of Kurachee to the East India Company, and all signed the Treaty which has since been fully confirmed by the Governor &c. of Kurachee. Brigadier Valiant immediately on the 3rd sent a party off to take possession of Kurachee, and the next day we all arrived here, leaving a company of the 2nd Grenadiers to keep charge of Manora at the mouth of the harbour; since which the 26th Regiment N. I. and a Comany of Golundauge with the staff Officers of the Reserve Force have joined us. The Harbour of Kurachee is a very excellent one, and secure against all winds, the water on the Bar at spring tides is 21 feet, at neap tide at high water about 17 feet, and never less than 12 feet at low tides. The fort of Kurachee has been a strong mud one with bastions in every face in which are guns, one in each laying on the ground, 17 *in number* all of little value from age, and the walls generally in ruins. There are two gates only to the Fortress, those are in good order, the Houses are 99 say in 100 built with mud with flat roofs, there are a few built with stone The streets are all so very narrow that a carriage could not pass from one gate through the fort to the other, there is not a carriage cart or hackery of any kind used in the country; all are carried on camels. The inhabitants of the fort and town of Kurachee are said to be about 20,000, of which half are Hindoos, the rest Mahomedans &c. &c. From the general appearance of the merchants and shops &c &c. in Kurachee, I think there must be much wealth in this place; three tolerable good landing places at high water mark, but at low tide are deep mud. The harbour is a good mile from the town; but boats and large Boatillas go within 200 yards of the town at high water, and where there is a good landing place. In consequence of the melting of the snow on the Himmolya mountains &c. the Indus rises over its banks in many places in April and May, and in some years in March; and the strong west winds which prevail here in these months render it dangerous for boats to enter the mouths of the Indus after the 1st of March, after which period Kurachee is the only good port on all this coast until after the rainy season, when the Indus is open for any purpose, during which time any vessel may enter this Harbour; but must have a N. N. W. or N. E. Wind to go out again. All supplies *for Scinde* after the 1st March must be sent to Kurachee and forwarded on Camels, and this it is which makes the harbour of Kurachee of such great consequence and value to the Princes of Scinde &c. &c. I should however think that small Steamers might enter the river Indus at all seasons, if proper water and land marks are fixed by officers of the Indian Navy. Merchants sending boats to the Indus with supplies, should look well to the proper seasons for entering those rivers, officers of the Indian Navy who have been much employed in Scinde are the best informed on those subjects; Commodore Pepper in particular, Lieutenants Carloss, Frushard, Buckle, and other officers who are and have been of late much employed in those seas.

We find the inhabitants of Kurachee extremely Civil and all express great delight at the English having taken Kurachee; and they are most anxious that we should keep it, and I hope our Government of Bombay and of India will see the real value of this place; if they do I think it will never go out of our hands.

The climate at this time here is cool and very good night and day—at Tatta at this time 58 miles off the Thermometer is up at 95, and hot winds blowing at Hydrabad the same as I am well informed; this is the best spot for European Troops in particular. The Reserve Force are very healthy, the 40th Regt. having only 18 sick men and none serious y so. We have plenty of fine fish of all sorts, oysters, with Prawns &c. in abundance. We had heard there was no good fresh water at Kurachee; we find it in wells of excellent quality, and most ample for all purposes. There are good gardens for two miles on the banks of the dry bed of a river which runs from the East to and past the Town into the sea in the rainy season. There can be no want of water here, for we find it from within 6 to 10 and 12 feet of the surface in all directions near this camp. Vegetables such as carrots, onions &c. &c. are in large quantities, so much so that we get of the *former* 4 and 5 seers for a pice and give much to our Horses,—Keep in mind that they have had no rain in this part of the world for the last two years, and there is no want of fresh water here now.

His Excellency Sir John Keane and the Corps d'Armee left Hydrabad on the 10th instant for Shirkapoor, and we expect Col. Pottinger the Resident in Scinde to join the Reserve Force at this place very soon. We cannot move immediately for want of carriage for our Tents, Stores &c. &c. There are not 60 camels in the place at present; the Belochees, it is said have driven all off into their mountains 40 or 50 miles West of this, and that they have done much to keep the camels from Sir J. Kean's army; whether the Ameers of Scinde have connived at this or not is not generally known, but believed to be the case; as all is settled with them, the Belochees will no doubt be glad to sell their camels; and as they will soon find out that we pay well for every thing, we shall be better served.

Yours. &c.

* * *

Camp near Karachee 14th Feb. 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 12TH MARCH, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Tuesday	8 27	9 2
Wednesday	9 2	9 34
Thursday	10 4	10 27
Friday	10 53	11 13

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT MARCH 2.
Current value of Government Securities.

	Buy. Rs as.	Sell. Rs as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-28		
From No. 1151 to No. 3400	108-12	109
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 3001 to No. 6000	109	109-4
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825 26		
From No. 6001 to No. 10,000	109-12	100
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-26		
From No. 10001 to No. 15,200	110-12	111
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	110-8	110-12
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	102-4	102-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's	97-8	97-12
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. Nominal	114	114-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	101-12	102-8
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 ditto....ditto (Sicca. Rs.)	108-4	108-12
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	100-8	10
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.	207	208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1¼	2-1¼
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11¼	1-11¾
Price of Bullion and Specie		
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	219	219-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	219-0	219-12
German Crowns ₹ 100	215	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Sig	10-4	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103 12
Ditto do, small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs....ditto	103-4	103-8

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	3 0 0 a 3 8 0 ₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do.
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0 do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0 do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0 do.
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0 ₹ Ct.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0 do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0 0 do.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 10th. Lieut. Coll. N. Alves, Madras Staff.
Ditto Do. Capt Downing, Bengal Army.
Ditto Do. Major Simmons, 41st Regt. from Poonah.
Ditto Do. Capt. D. G. Duff, 16th Regt. N. I. from Vingoria.

DEPARTURES.

None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Dapoolee on the morning of the 8th Instant, the Lady of Captain Tyndall commissariat agent, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

In the Fort, on the 7th instant, Joseph, the infant Son of Mr. A. Jordan, aged 2 months and 14 days.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

None.

IN HARBOUR.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To sail.
H. C. S. Atalanta	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	25th March.
A Steamer	Ditto.	Do.	16th April.
Walmar Castle	Skinner & Co.	London.	14th March.
Elliza	Forbes & Co	Do.	end of March
Emigrant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	13th March.
Sir H. Compton	C. Cowasjee & Co.	China.	
Helias	Remington & Co.	Liutin.	Quick desp.
Catherine	Adujee Framjee	Madras	quick desp.
Warwick	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Liverpool.	15th March.
Scaleby Castle			
Reliance	Foster & Co.	Do.	12th ditto
Mt. St. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde.	Quick desp.
Lady Rowena	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	30th ditto.
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.	London.	10th April
Stalkart	Supt. I. Navy	Kurrachee.	12th Inst.
Eamont	Ditto.	Do.	ditto.
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Uncertain.	Uncertain.
James McInroy	Skinner and Co.		
Soobrow	Aga Mahomed Rahim Serazee	Aden and Mocha.	15th March.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, Constance and Emily, Brig Tapteo, Florida light Vessel at the Rock Station and Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Sir Charles Malcolm, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Sythree Bye Fort William, Samdany, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusrovie, Brig Grab Caudry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Dowlut Pursad, Futtay Hallury, Futtay Sallam, Julia, Victoria. Mariabaker, and Vansittart.

French.—Nymph, and Sirius.
Arab.—Ship Tauze.
Danish.—Syden.
American.—William Henry.

EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From	To sail.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	10th Dec.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.	11th Oct.
Thomas Coutts		do.	
Wm. Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	
John Denniston		do.	
Thames	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	early in Feb.
Euphrates	Do.	do. & Cape	30th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do. & do	17th Sept.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. & China	23d Dec.
Duke of Sussex		do. & do	3d do.
Childe Harold			
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Cestrian	Do.	do.	early in Dec.
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	do.	21st Oct.
Syria	Do.	do.	8th Dec.
Crusader	Do.	do.	25th do.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.	14th Nov.
Competent	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	4th Dec.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	early in Jan.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	early in do.
Barbara		do.	In all Oct.
Wm. Sharples		do.	10th Jan.
Broad Oak		do.	30th Dec.
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	
T. Worthington		do.	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	5th Nov.
Monarch	Do.	do.	
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	8th Oct.
Albyn		do.	
La Navarin	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	do.
Emma	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Tranquilidade	Do.	Macao	26th Dec.
Marquis Hastings	Do.	do.	do.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	26th do.
Allison		do.	30th do.
Drongan	Thos. Jeffries	Madras	12th Jan.
Ivez		do.	12th Feb.
Cecelia		Calcutta	7th Feb.

From China.—Salimany, Bolton, Sultana.
" *Singapore.*—Asia Felix.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Resolution.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—*Feb.* 27.

The Columns that were pushing on towards Hydrabad, under Sir W. Cotton, are now on their return to Roree, where they will cross the *Indus* by the Brigade of Boats.

Mr. Macnaghten, it is whispered, was not well pleased at Sir Willoughby's *scamper* into Lower *Scinde*, considering it worse than unless. It has undoubtdly caused delay to the Bengal Column, and a most unnecessary and unwise expenditure of its supplies, to say nothing of the knocking up of the cattle, both Horses and Baggage Camels.

Mr. McNaghten is eager to push on, to *Candahar*, the Rulers of which Place having promised to receive *Shah Soojah* with all honors, and aid his cause to their utmost.

Part of the *Shah's* Force had proceeded to *Lurkana*, and taken possession of it.

Camp Kunderah, 6th February, 1839.

We arrived here in high feather on the 6th, thinking of nothing but War and Prize Money, when lo and behold, at 12 o'Clock that night, after all our Breakfast traps were half way to the new ground in advance out comes an order to halt, followed the next morning by another. The Brigade will halt till further orders:—caused by the receipt of a despatch from Sir J. Keane, saying, the Ameer of Hydrabad had got the *funks*, on hearing we were so near, and, that he seemed inclined to agree to every thing, so we are to remain, here it is supposed, till he has forked out the 30 lakhs, and signed and ratified the Treaty. When done we retrace our steps for Roree, and cross the Bridge without delay, it was ready on the 3d, the Train are said to have gone over on the 5th, so that when once we

turn from this, there is nothing to prevent our marching the rest of our way for the Bolhun Pass. The whole of the Troops, European and Native, are in high health and spirits, and the Horses in very fair working order, notwithstanding the Forage has been scarce and bad for some days, Sir W. Cotton very wisely has directed Kirbee (8 seers per Horse,) to be issued by the Commissariat to the Cavalry and Artillery on such days as the Qr. Master General may report a carcity of Forage, this will add a little to the expenditure, but save many a good nag, for let the Grass-cutters work their utmost, if the grass is not procurable the horses must fall off, and once down in condition, there's an end to them, for months at any rate. Letters from Sir John Keane's Camp state that supplies are already with them getting scarce; that the Parsees are in the rear with their's but cannot get up the river, for contrary winds, so that the Bengal Army who trusted to renewing their stores at Shikarpore will be completely floored; what an opportunity for the Mofussil Merchants to make their fortunes, get boats at Loodianah, where I fancy lots are to be had, and, drop down the river to Bukkur without stopping and if they don't reap a rich harvest, my name is not ————————, We hear that owing to some ridiculous foolish hoax, made by some silly boy near Bhawulpore of a circular purporting to be by a Mr. Carter who had arrived from Bombay with all sorts of supplies at very *low prices*, the Merchants who were at Ferozepore were deterred from sending their supplies down to Shikarpore, so that by this piece of nonsense, we are likely to be without any thing, may the fellow's face be considerably well blackened. A Merchant did venture down with a few stores, but more with the object of recovering bad debts than trade, he sold all he had in a jiffy. His boats were visited as late as 11 at night, and ready money paid for every thing—namely, 36 rupees a dozan for Sherry, Brandy, Port, 18 for Beer and 60 rupees a box for Cheroots, the Cantonment prices of these might be considered *high* at just half those sums, the Cheroots would have been dear at 22 or 25 rupees a box. Boats will reach Bukkur from Loodiannah easily in a month.

Bukkur, 10th February, 1839.

Can you think of these cowardly Sindhees succumbing just at the moment they could have annoyed us much, and at any rate saved their credit, without feelings of contempt. The Sindhees had many in the field, and the whole country in their favour. They might have bothered Sir Willoughby Cotton & his Detachment, and they might have troubled the few that would have been left here, had the European Regiment and 4th Locals gone, as ordered (but now of course countermanded) to Meetanee, to keep open our communication with Sir W. C. The Sindhees are not naturally cowards, but we had stopped all their plans. For the last five years the Ameers have constantly said they knew perfectly well we should meddle with Sindh some day, and that they were fully determined not to give in without fighting; that they thought the chances were we should *lick* them, in which case they resolved to retire to Mecca, with all their riches, via Kurachee. Our occupation of that Port upset their plans. They then determined on carrying every thing into the Desert to Omerkote, their strong hold; but our prosperous march down the left bank of the Sutledge shewed that we could go to Omerkote as well, or better perhaps. In fact this war is over.

Some of the Sipahees returning from Bukkur the evening it was occupied, said truly, "*bus, bus, jub isa Killa Ungreiz ka-milla, bey ek golee chullee, ub keeah baque raha; umul ub is Mooln men poora hooa, aur koee in ko bolnee walee nihee raha, sara Hindoostan men.*"

The scene yesterday morning of our Park crossing the splendid bridge of boats over the Indus was more magnificent, than it often falls to man to behold. It must have made a great impression on the Natives, almost equal to that produced by the cheapness of grain supplied to the Army. They say it is quite absurd for any Army unprovided in the same way, to stand against one which issues Atta at 18 seers the rupees. Indeed our success is attributed by them entirely to the Commissariat with the Army.

General Ventura arrived at Nusseerabad on the 17th instant, and quitted the Station, under a salute of 13 Guns, on the afternoon of the 19th. The General appeared in excellent health, but was visibly affected on learning the intelligence, at Nusseerabad of the decease of his friend and fellow soldier General Allard; to whose rank in the Court of Lahore he will doubtless succeed.

The recent differences with Maun Sing are said to be adjusted by his having dismissed from Office the ministers, whose inimical counsel, and insolent bearing, were so justly obnoxious to Government. The progress of the Army of the Indus, and the chance of a Brigade or two of it being detached across the desert during the ensuing rains, to assist the Rajpootna and Meywar Field Forces in an attack on his capital, has perhaps contributed to this pacific termination of the Maharaja's late paroxysm of martial insanity.

The weather at the date of our communication from Nusseerabad was gloomy, and threatened rain; which, however, would, at so late a period, be rather injurious than beneficial to the Crops.

The accounts from Bukkur describe Roree, Shukkur, and the neighbourhood as the most picturesque groupe which the writer had beheld since he left England, reminding him much of Edinborough. From a high tower about a mile distant, a view is obtained equal to any ever seen of its kind. The interior of the towns is "of course" all in the Indian fashion, dirty and mean. Shukkur seems to have been a place of considerable importance, judging from the many ruins of Musjids and other buildings, but is not inferior to Roree.

On the night of the 21st instant, about 10 o'clock the Governor General's Camp at Allypora, was visited by a severe thunder storm accompanied with rain and hail stones the size of Walnuts. The force of the storm was so powerful that the Compound wall of His Lordship's Tent was blown down as also his cooking tent, and the Hospital Apothecary's, in which he, with a friend was sleeping when the Tent fell, and it was with much difficulty that they could be got out, and then not without some bruises from the fall of the Poles on the beds on which they were sleeping.

The storm came on from the North West and raged with great violence for about half an hour.

About 11 or 12 o'clock on the night of the 22nd instant, both the Bridges of boats were carried away by the sudden rise of the Jumna at Delhi, and a great deal of damage done to the boats at the Ghauts, at daylight on the morning of the 23d, the banks on both sides of the river showed symptoms of the rapid rise. The river at 8 o'clock had risen to within a foot of the high water mark during the late rains, and was still continuing to rise at that hour. Since then it has only fallen about 3 inches.

Camp Larkhaneh, in Upper Scinde, 5th February, 1839.—Sir Willoughby's force will enter the Hydrabad territories on the 10th instant. We are in them now, and have been since the 31st ultimo. The people are every where *at present* friendly and hail us as deliverers, but must surely look upon us as the deliverers of Rome from its foes, namely *geese*, for they pluck us most unmercifully.

War is now waged differently from what it used to be. Not only is every thing in an enemy's country to be paid for, (the justice and policy of that I allow fully) but at a most exorbitant rate. Nerikhs rise before us; and within a few minutes the price of an article is raised 50 per cent. The measure whereby it is meted robbed of its fair proportions, and the rate of exchange altered, all to suit the emergency of the advent of an invading Army, loaded with wealth, as the Indian Army always is! and under strict orders to *conciliate* the people!! Two Camp followers were found murdered on the road near Camp a few days ago—the people had been *conciliating* them, I suppose. Hindikees, Buneas, beggars and thieves, all in fact who are likely to profit by our advent and sojourn, receive us as friends—but those who do not profit by us, behold us as Asiatics ever do, armed men, as a curse. The Government money is lavishly expended: *cui bono?* Does it gain the affections of the inhabitants? Would they furnish us

supplies if we returned beaten and plundered? They would turn out and cut our throats—still we must conciliate! The meaning of all this is plain. It is not the wish to have a sharp, short and decisive campaign, but to march us through the country; sacrificing life, health and wealth, as well as the great political object for which our force at least was embodied, in order to place in Colonel Pottinger's hands a game, wherein he may prove to the Ameer that the next move will be check—mate. That the Ameer may on that give in; Colonel Pottinger be made a Baronet and his Head Moonshee a Sirdar Buhadoor, while we unfortunates, after having had all the work and hardships of the campaign, are not to have the small satisfaction of even drubbing the Villains, but be dismissed, worn out in purse spirit and constitution, without a farthing of prize money, a single C. B. ship, or even a broken head.

LONG HORNS.

Camp, Naudera, in Upper Scindh 11th February, 1839,—Time, never slow paced to those who have abundant of occupation. has of late slipped so rapidly past me, that I can scarcely persuade myself it is so long, as it must in fact be, since I last had the pleasure of addressing you. You will have heard of the march to Shikarpore of half the Shah's Force, to make a demonstration on Hyderabad by the West bank of the Indus. In pursuance of this object we reached Larkhaneh, a considerable town with a mud Fort, on the 4th inst., and halted there for orders from Sir J. Keane, with whom a communication was opened. Bolon the 7th. the news of the submission of the Ameers, and their accession to all the terms of Government having reached us, we, this morning quitted Larkhaneh on our return to Shikarpore. This, far from satisfactory. close to the Military operations against Scinde, alters in no way the sentiments already expressed regarding the unnecessary and hazardous experiment tried with His Majesty's Troops, Success cannot in this instance, as in rebellion, legitimatize the Employment of culpable means; and the Shah's force ought to have remained "totus, teres atque rotundus" for it's own particular service and for that alone. Nearly a month of valuable time will thus have been thrown away, which might have been profitably employed in resting our cattle and drilling our Troops, of which both stand in the highest possible need.

The trip to and halt at Larkhaneh was unattended with any hostile movement except an attack made by some Bilochees on the Camels of Lieutenant Nicolson, the whole of which they carried off, after killing one of the Surwans and severely wounded a second.

His Excellency the British Minister has arrived at the Shah's Camp, since we quitted Shikarpoore. Having now our own head on our own shoulders I trust we shall advance more satisfactorily than hitherto. Indeed the well known character of the Minister is of itself a sufficient guarantee of our future success.

Reports have reached us that the Chief of Kilat has declared in our favor and that the petty Chiefs of Kundhar are willing to recieve Shah Shooja, (after the fashion of the courtly dames of Albion and the laughter loving monarch.) not the less lovingly for his trifling peccadilloes; but the same authority proceeds to add, that which I am loath to believe, namely that our force is to entrench itself at Kundhar while the Sheik is to advace from Peshwur to Kabool! Tell it not within the Ditch! mention it not in the neighbourhood of Lall Diggee! that the meteor flag of England and the red coats her soldiery, albeit partially and temporarily eclipsed by the Mahomdiee green, are to follow in the wake of the Punjabee *Busuntee!* loth are we to be in any way compelled to or allied with the Shikhs, and grievous will be the shame of permitting them to take the shine off the swords of the Barikzyes. Unless indeed the Government, knowing the strength of Affghan prejudice against the Sikhs and yet ignorant how safely and honorably to get rid of their co-operation calculate on Dost Mahomed's giving them so warm a reception that they will hastily abandon all hopes of conquest and re-seek the sweet plains of the Punjnud, leaving for us a fair field and a gallant enemy for the following season! But be this as it may, you shall hereafter hear the result.

LONG HORNS.

P. S.—Brigadier Robert's Brigade is at Shikarpore. The rest of the Force marching back towards that place.

At an European general court Martial assembled in camp, at Rohree, on the 20th January, 1839, Lieutenant Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Baronet, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"With conduct highly unlike an officer and a gentlemen, and grossly disrespectful and insulting to Major R. A. Thomas, of the same Regiment, his then immediate Commanding Officer, on the morning of the 13th of January, 1839, the Major being in command of a wing of the said Regiment, and in charge of treasure, then in camp with the 1st Brigade 1st Division Bengal column Army of the Indus in the following instances:—

• • •

"1st instance. In having, when asked by the Major where Lieutenant Bird was; replied, 'where the hell' or devil should he be, but in his tent;' or words to such effect.

"2d instance. In having, on the same morning, when asked by the Major to make the Sepoys assist in loading the said treasure upon camels, replied, that 'he (the said Major) was a damned beast, a brute, and if he was not such an old man, (he the Lieutenant) would have liked to have given him (the Major) a good kicking;' or words to such effect.

"The whole or any part of the above conduct being in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court are of opinion, that Lieutenant Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Baronet, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and do acquit him of the same."

Revised Finding.—"The Court having attentively considered the above letter from the Deputy Adjutant Gen. of the Army to the President, beg to state, that they by no means intend to impugn the credibility of Major Thomas's evidence; but being of opinion, that the Major might have misapprehended the words uttered by Lieut, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, owing to the hurry and confusion of the moment, the Court, with the above qualification, adhere to their finding of acquittal.

Which finding has been confirmed by Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, K. C. B. and K. C. H. commanding the Bengal column of the Army of the Indus.

By Order of the Commander of the Forces.
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
Adjutant General of the Army

AGRA UKHBAR.—FEB. 28.

We can no longer struggle against the belief that Hydrabad has capitulated—as we find the report confirmed by our correspondent at Bukkur, besides having been, we learn, officially announced to the Governor General. Nothing new has transpired, as to the nature of the treaty accepted by the Ameers, which is, we presume, substantially that described in our last.

The submission of these people has excited but one feeling among the Army—that of contempt for their pusilanimity. This feeling to is heightened by the suddenness of their submission, for so far certain was their opposition considered to be, that a call for the European Regiment attached to the 4th Brigade, had been made by Sir John Keane, and they were about to proceed to Hydrabad, when intelligence of its surrender prevented them. We know not if the conduct of the Ameers alone deserves the reproach of having been pusilanimous. There is no doubt, that at one time Sir John Keane might have brought them to action, instead of which he assumed a defensive attitude, while he awaited the reinforcements he called for from the Bengal Troops. We are however, far from blind to the vastness of the stake which would have been risked by an action, where there was such a disparity of numbers between the parties, and Sir John was perhaps wisely influenced by the fortuna pugnæ fuerat anceps policy. We however, believe, that dissatisfaction at his proceedings is not limited to a very narrow circle or an uninfluential one either.

The Campaign, imposing and arduous as it at one time threatened to be, will hereafter be a series of bloodless marches—mere fatigue duty. The Scindeans have given in, the Candahar Chiefs have tendered their allegiance to Shah Soojah, the Khilat Rajah has sent in his concurrence, and even Dost Moohummud is in treaty with us. So far indeed has this altered condition of affairs weighed with our Envoy Mr. Macnaghten, that he has, we learn, sent a communication to Head Quarters from Shikarpoor, where he now is, requesting that the 4th Brigade may be permitted to accompany him, for that [illegible] Shah's Contingent will be quite

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

sufficient to carry into effect, all the objects contemplated in His Lordship's manifesto of Oct last. A few days will determine this question, and in the meantime the Bengal Troops sent to Sir John Keane's assistance are on their return to Bukkur.

Dr. Ranken, we are happy to learn, succeeds Captain Taylor as Agent for Post Office Enquiries. This appointment shews an earnest desire on the part of Government to improve that Establishment, and we now look forward with sanguine hopes of seeing this important branch of Government but in good working order. Dr. Ranken has long made the improvement of the Post Office his study, and the information he thus possesses, combined with his zeal and superior natural powers, renders him in every respect the best selection the Governor General could have made: We highly prize His Lordship's discernment and disposal of patronage in this act.

Captain Taylor proceeds immediately to Calcutta with the results of his late enquiries. These when duly digested, he will lay before Government, tendering his resignation at the same time; which he expects, will be by the end of March.

AGRA.—Major General Pollock will arrive on the 3rd proximo, by dawk.

Mr. Bird left for Allahabad, yesterday morning.

Mr. Mosely Smith succeeds Mr. Mansel as Magistrate of Agra. The present Acting Magistrate, Mr. Alexander is to be engaged in settlement duty.

Civilization, as indicated by the progress of theft, is extending itself amongst us. The Governor General was recently robbed of his gold watch and other valuable property at mid-day. No trace of the "daring depredators" has been discovered.

The River this week became so swollen by the late rains that it carried off the Bridge of Boats. This took place on Monday night, when the water was as high as in July last. A considerable quantity of salt, which had been lying on the river bank ready for shipping, has been destroyed, as has also the corn usually grown on the dry part of the bed of the stream. These heavy rains keep the temperature unusually low.

A quantity of Cotton was likewise destroyed by being similarly exposed to the flood.

Colonel Cheape succeeds Captain Warlow as Superintending Engineer, N. W. P.

NUSSEERABAD.—A case of heavy pecuniary involvement, which has just come to light, has created a considerable sensation at this station. The party involved is a young officer, generally reported to have possessed property at home, on which he drew to a very heavy amount. It now, however appears, he had no property to draw against. It is even said forgery has been committed, and large sums obtained this way. A fashionable tradesman of Calcutta has, it is further reported, been duped out of Jewellery to the amount of 12,000 rupees. The affair, it is thought, will give employment to the Judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court.

LAHORE.—Among the latest of the Rajah's demonstrations of fidelity towards his trusty allies, the Company, was his refusal, in open Court, to receive a communication from the Nepal Rajah, on the ground that the Company's enemies were his enemies, and their friends his friends. It is not said, if the communication was received afterwards by the "back stairs."

JHANSEE.—*Extract of a letter from Jhansee.*—Colonel Spiers and Mr. Fraser arrived here on the 19th instant, and the Commission will, I conclude, commence its work without delay: It will, I should suppose, end in the Jhansee country being restored to the lawful heir; the case appears a very clear one, and had Government in the first instance deputed such a man as Colonel Sutherland (who was close at hand) to enquire into the merits of the case, our Honourable Masters, would have saved the expense which must necessarily be incurred, when such a Force as we had at Jhansee, is ordered to take the field: the country continues in a very unsettled state, and one Regiment of Infantry, at least, will be required here for some months; the Officers, of the 38rd have commenced building. Scindia's Contingent remain at Kurrerah until next month, when they return to Seepree.

BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General the recruit depot under the command of Captain A M L Maclean will commence its march from Meerut towards Allygurh where it will be stationed as soon after the arrival of the companies ordered from Kurnaul as may be practicable.

On the arrival of the depot at Allygurh the wing of the 34th regiment of native infantry will proceed to Mynpoorie and relieve the wing of the 44th regiment of native infantry which will return to Banda.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.---MARCH 2.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.---His Excellency Sir Henry Fane is not to resume the command of the Army of the Indus; though he will continue in command of the Forces in India, as before his resignation. Amongst other reasons assigned for this, is the unwillingness of the Governor General to be subjected to His Excellency's strong remonstrances at the insufficiency of the Commissariat arrangements. Sir Henry Fane, belonging to the Wellington School, very properly will not move an Army in a foreign country without having secured for their provision. We would recommend to the Governor General the perusal of the noble Duke's despatches, wherein the importance of a sufficiency of suplies is, on more than one occasion very urgently placed on record; the economy of securing *enough*, should be strongly and forcibly pointed out to all incipient conductors of warlike operations.

We regret to hear that the health of Miss Eden continues so extremely indifferent, as to cause much anxiety to the Governor General.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—FEB. 26.

BENARES.—Some Nepaulese were arrested a few days back in the city, and letters found on them, (I hear) to the Rajpootanah states, and rumour's thousand tongues are at work with the contents of these and another letter which was inclosed in a kinkob bag, and torn to pieces by its bearer, when he was arrested. The 19th N. I. passed this without a halt last week, and were making all possible expedition to reach Cawnpore, before the weather became too hot for tents; so the order which they received the first march from this, to proceed to Meerut, instead of Cawnpore, must have been rather unpleasant.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred yesterday morning with the Calcutta Hounds. After killing one jackal, the Hounds were drawing for a second when Mr. F. James, who was riding his favorite little horse '*Tiptop*,' put him in very deep and board ditch. The little horse got one foreleg on the opposite bank, but struck the bank with the point of the shoulder of the other leg, and has broken the shoulder bone, and driven the shoulder joint out of its place. Every thing has been done for him which Mr. Hughes could suggest, but the gallant little nag, it is much feared, must be destroyed.

BENGAL HURKARU.—FEB. 26.

We have received letters from Arracan up to the 11th of February. They contain nothing of public interest; but the same old story of sickness, and death, and misery. Lieutenant Hay, of the Artillery, is about to leave the province on Medical certificate, being the third Artillery officer who has been incapacitated by Arracan fever, within the short space of nine months. It is a fearful condition of things, and, surely, it behoves a humane Government to enquire how far it lies within their abilities to remedy these crying evils. If we must guard our Eastern Frontier, in the name of mercy let something be done to rescue these victims of necessity from a doom which is at present all but inevitable. It is beyond the reach of human power to ameliorate the climate, but human means can do much to mitigate its dread effects. The climate of Arracan is the most deadly in India, and yet there is not in this "white man's grave," a single dwelling-house good enough for the kennel of a well-bread dog. Neither Akyab nor Khyook Phyoo can boast of a single *pucka* building; and more than two thirds of the Officers' bungalows' are without a glass window or door to intercept the fever-laden blast. Wretched mat houses and unwholesome food---for there is no bread procurable that is not both black and sour---are, it must be acknowledged, not *very* desirable auxiliaries to a climate, that has procured for the province the name of a Golgotha,

A small out-lay of capital on the part of Government, might remedy very much of the evil, which now calls so loudly for reform. A row of good thick walled, well-raised pucka bungalows, would be the saving of many a life. It is not in the least probable that any individual, however wildly speculative, will venture upon such an undertaking. Freehold property in Arracan would not be a very eligible investment; no one would set to building there for the sake of pleasure; but Government ought to do it for the sake of justice and mercy. Even in Bengal, a bad house in the rainy monsoon is almost certain to be productive of a dangerous malady to its inmate; but Bengal, low and feverish as it is, is a very Paradise compared with Arracan. Moreover, we question much, whether that which we recommend to the Government as a measure of abstract justice, may not be recommended as a measure of economy. No wise legislature is ever "penny-wise pound foolish." The state of the 67th Regiment, about a year ago, was sufficient proof that there is not much wisdom in saving a few thousands of rupees and losing the services of all the officers of a Regiment. At the commencement of last rainy season in Arracan, the only officers with the Regiment, were a commanding officer (a captain), on the sick-list, an acting adjutant, and acting quarter-master, and a young ensign, who had just joined his corps. The year before that, half the European population of Khyook Phyoo died in the course of the rains.

But if the Government is determined to be economical, let them build houses, and the officers will be glad enough to rent them. At present an unfortunate officer ordered to Arracan, is obliged to purchase a bungalow, though he has every prospect of not tenanting it a month. We have known cases of young subalterns being involved in difficulties, the necessity of such a purchase, which have prevented them from leaving the province, when sick, and taking the benefit of a trip to sea. It is true, that one may purchase a house for six or eight hundred rupees; but six or eight hundred rupees is a sum not very easily raised by a young subaltern, with nothing but his pay. He *may* sell his house an quitting the province; but it is equally true, that he may *not*; and it is by no means an unfrequent occurrence to see a house carried into the jungle by a south-wester, and to find yourself suddenly exposed to the climate in the most inclement season of the year.

The December Overland Mail has just reached us, bringing London news to the 26th and Continental intelligence to 28th of that month. Our Mofussil readers will doubtless have received our London Extra direct from Bombay.—*February* 23.

The meeting at the Town-Hall, for the purpose of establishing a Mechanics' Institution, was numerously and respectably attended. There were, we think, fully three hundred persons present, and we are happy to say, that the whole of the proceedings, were conducted with the greatest unanimity. We give in another column a full report of the speeches and resolutions The chair was taken about a quarter before eight, by Sir John Peter Grant, who, in an able address, explained to the meeting the objects and utility of these institutions at home, and the advantages of science to manual labour, which it is their peculiar province to teach to the workman. The meeting seemed fully convinced of the advantages which might be derived to the community of all classes, from the proposed establishment, and very earnest and anxious to give it their best support. The principal speakers were Doctor Corbyn, The Rev. Mr. Boaz, Lieutenant Kittoe, Mr. Pote, Mr. Wale, Byrn, Mr. Johnson, and some others, whose names do not at this moment occur to us. Lieutenant Kittoe alluded very appropriately to a name which no one can now hear without a feeling of mournful regret that of James Kyd. a noble example to the East Indian community, and an irreparable loss to us all. There was, some years ago a small pamphlet published by him, on the very question which now so properly occupies the attention of the new association, i. e. the advantages of handicraft trades to the rising generation, and the superiority of them to the already overstocked trade of the copyist and clerk. If any gentleman can furnish the Committee with a copy, we would recommended them to reprint it, and we would, moreover, strongly recommend, that it be distributed by the new institution as widely as possible, and above all things, that it be sent to all the schools, for it is the manly, sensible and straightforward address of a noble-minded man to his Indian brethren, urging them to throw aside their prejudices, and pointing, by well-selected examples, to the abundent comfort, the noble-self satisfaction, and often the splend d fortune, which awaits so many of them, if they will but take his advice.—*Ibid.*

We have inserted in another column, a brief letter from a well-meaning correspondent, signing himself Chemens. We do not, however, apprehend, that the ignorance and apathy, of which he complains, relating to slavery in the East, exist to the extent our correspondent imagines, either in this country or in England As a proof of this, it may be sufficient to state, that so great has been the call from home for information regarding the state of slavery in our British Indian possessions, that the Law-Commissioners have thrown all other bussiness aside, so as to be able to furnish an immediate report to the home authorities, on a matter of such urgency. The Commissioners have been assiduously employed, for some time past, in collecting information from the three presidencies, and we are well assured, that a thoroughly digested report will be the result of their labours. We, therefore, recommended our correspondent Clemens to wait patiently for a better answer than we can give to the two former of his queries, assuring him, that ere long he will be supplied with satisfactory information on the subject. We look forward to its appearance with anxiety ourselves. It is a difficult matter to legislative upon; we have faith in the men who are working for us.

Our own knowledge on this subject is scanty, but our correspondent is welcome to what we possess. The slaves of British India are of two kinds, agricultural and domestic, and their total number may be estimated at something about 800,000, which, we believe, was the number of slaves lately emancipated in our British colonies. In Malabar alone, they may be counted to the amount of 100,000 souls. In no part of India are they more wretched than on this coast. Dr. Hamilton, who was deputed by Government to report on the state of the Provinces, speaks of their squalid appearance, diminutive stature, and evident want of nourishment. These agricultural slaves are the slaves of the soil, and have been so from time immemorial. They are subject to the punishment of their masters, who may flog or confine them. They have a daily allowance of food, which is diminished when there is no work for them: and are sold at prices varying from 20 to 50 rupees. They are for the most part the slaves of poor men, living in places far removed from a magistrate, fearful of complaining when ill used, and altogether in a more hopeless and abject condition of slavery, than the poor negroe in our West Indian Plantations.

Domestic slavery is common in every part of India, both amongst the Mahomedans and Hindoos. The sufferings that the slave has to undergo, is of course modified according to the personal character of the master. But the power of the master, legally established, is far greater than accords with our ideas of piety and humanity. By the Mahomedan law, sanctioned by the British Government, a master may cohabit with his female slaves and inflict corporal punishment on all. It was not till 1799, that the murder of a slave was made a capital offence, and this, we believe, is the last modification that the Mahomedan law has undergone with regard to slavery. Our present codifiers are employed upon further modification, and we doubt not that these measures will be full of humanity.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER,—Feb. 27.

At the sixth half yearly meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial Insurance Company, held at the office of the Secretaries this day, the accounts and statement of the affairs of the Company for the past six months were laid before the meeting, approved and passed as correct; the following is an abstract of the Assets:—

"Amount insured in the Commercial Insurance Company for six months, from 1st August to 31st January 1839, being the sixth half year,.....Co.'s Rs		54,55,963	0 0
Premium thereon,.....		1,28,726	7 0
ASSETS—Government Securities,.....		2,13,333	5 4
Cash in the hands of Agents, &c.,.....		2,06,820	12 1
Promissory Notes, &c.,.....		8,344	4 9
Premium still unpaid,.....		7,531	15 9
		4,36,030	5 11
DEDUCT—Amount of reserved funds,.....	2,00,000 0 0		
Losses on Policies,.....	1,10,555 10 0		
Outstanding Risks, Co.'s Rs 42,55,536--7--8, Premium thereon.....	1,25,364 6 0		
		4,35,920	0 0
Surplus Funds, Co.'s Rs		110	5 11

The earnings of this Company during the last two and a half years, which have been divided amongst the Proprietors, amount to two lakhs and eighty thousand rupees—it has declared a dividend at nearly each meeting during this period, and this time it is only debarred from making a further dividend in consequence of having had a large risk on the *Duke of Northumberland*, which was so *lubberly* lost some time ago at the Cape.

The fortune holder of the Ticket number 4553 has got the lac in the present Lottery by this days' drawing; who he is we know not.—Feb. 28.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR.---MARCH 2.

Military Movements.---A wing of H. M. 57th proceeds from Cannanore to Trichinopoly, and the remaining wing of the 54th comes down from the latter place to Madras.

The 11th and 42d Regiments N. I. were to have left Kamptee on the 26th Ultimo, the former for Jubblepoor, the latter for Hussingabad, to relieve Bengalt Troops gone in advance.

Orders *are said* to be out in the Secret Department, directing 2 squadrons of the 13th Dragoons and a Troop of Horse Artillery to march forthwith to Bellary; and that the Troops at Bangalore and Bellary, with the exception of a few to take care of the cantonments, are ordered to be supplied with field equipments and to be ready to move in whatever direction ordered without delay. This report has naturally given rise to much speculation: the state of Mysore affords one field for it, and the Kurnool Chief with his Pahtans has attention drawn upon him. We shall be glad to receive information anent both.

Rumour is rife that H. M. 58th and 61st Regiments *go home* from Ceylon instead of being transferred to the Indian establishment, but at a season like the present when troops are so hard to be obtained from her Majesty's Whig Ministers, surely our rulers will not allow an efficient Brigade of European Infantry, to be taken out of their hands, when Bombay is so severely pressed for Queen's troops.

MADRAS HERALD.—MARCH, 2.

Ship News.—The *Prince George* was signalled yesterday morning (Friday) about 7 o'clock, she has made a long passage from New South Wales, having beat round by the Southern route instead of affecting her way through Torres Straits.

We understand she is near 400 Tons, and her Crew, Captain included, only amount to 12 in number; the reason of her being so short handed is owing to some of her hands running away, as usual, and no others procurable except at a most exorbitant rate of wages 6£. surely the Police there ought to establish a regulation to save Commanders from extortion.

The Thetics and *Greyhound* have been taken up by Government for Maulmein.

Line Step.—In addition to the line step mentioned in our last, we have to announce another consequent on the retirement of Lieut. Colonel Hodges whereby Major Tweedie Captain (Brevet Major) Plowden, Lieut. (Brevet Captain Archer, and Ensign John White of the 20th Regt. N. I. each receive pomotion.

CEYLON

HERALD.---FEBRUARY 22

SHIPPING.---The following arrivals have been announced since our last:---The Brig *Regia*, G. Middleton, master from Bombay the 4th and Cochin 15th instant, on the 19th,---the Schooner *Spartan*, T. D. Moyse, from Mauritius the 20th Jan., and the Brig *Catherine* F. W. Pendygrass, from Bombay 10th and Quilon 17th inst., both on the 20th and yesterday morning the Ship *Indian Oak*, Rayne, from Calicut the 16th Feb.---the two latter are bound to Madras.

Passengers per Regia.---C. D. Parlett Esq. Mrs. Parlett, and Sir H. Darrell.

Per Spartan---Eustace Burdett, Esq.

Per Indian Oak---Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Rayne, Miss Rayne, and H. B Cook Esq Madras Civil Service.

The *Acasta*, Capt. Ryle sails this Evening for England ---the Mail by this opportunity is to be closed at the Post-office 5.p. m.

THE Trincomalie shipping report of the 18th February received this morning mentions the arrival there of *H. M. S. Herald* from Madras 11th instant.

The Barque *Emily Jane* from Bombay 4th inst. bound for China passed Galle on the 18th—Passengers, Mr. Constable and Mr. Fletcher.---On the same day the Brig *Jane* from Bombay, touched for Pinang.

We understand that a Kandian Headman of high rank named Madegay Nilleme, was killed a week or two ago by a wild elephant near the village Ambegamuwe on the Central village.

It would appear that the unfortunate deceased with other individuals were endeavouring to drive some wild elephants into a native Kraal---he had only a *wand* or large stick in his hand, when one of the elephants charged him, knocked him down with his trunk and trampled him to death.—Prior to the animal' trampling on the Nilleme, he knocked down his (the Nilleme's) son, who was running to his father's aid, but left him and went to the father and finished him in a few moments.

CAPE.

Port Natal.—The expedition to Port Natal, consisting of the Light Company of the 22d Highlanders, under command of Captain Jervis, 10 Men and an Officer of Artillery, Doctor Malcolm, Assistant Surgeon of the 72d Highlanders, &c. in all about 100, embarked on Monday afternoon on board the *Helen*, which had been chartered to convey them to Port Natal—Previous to their embarkation the men were inspected by his Excellency Major General Sir George Napier, attended by Colonels Smith, Chase and Lewis, and other Officers, who accompanied them to the Jetty, where his Excellency and suite remained until the Troops had embarked. The *Mary* sailed for the same place on Sunday, and her Majesty's Ship *Isgeret* accompanies the expedition.—*Zuid Afrikaan, November 27.*

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 12th MARCH 1839.

The rumours current in the Bazaar for some days past in regard to the appearance of the Egyptian Army under Kourshid Pasha, on the shores of the Persian Gulph, begin to attract attention and with many to gain credence---Some four years ago about the time that Mohammed Aly made himself master of Mocha and the intermediate places between that and Djedda, it was publickly spoken of in Cairo, as a scheme determined upon by the Government, that the success which had thus far favoured his arms, should be followed up by the subjugation of Aden, Maculla, Muscat, Bahrein, and every other place on the Arabian coast, worthy of a struggle, even to the mouth of the Euphrates, (Bussorah included) which was thenceforth to become the great channel of communication between these new conquests and his Syrian provinces, it being a dominant idea in the mind of Mohammed Aly that it became him to embrace and bring under his paternal rule the whole Arab race. It has been remarked of him that once he takes possession of a project, provided it be of a brilliant and imposing character and holds out a prospect of gain, no difficulties are ever seen, no calculation of means thought necessary, no considerations are allowed to interpose to stop his career, and even when foiled, as he frequently has been, as in the case of the Barage, the Suez rail road and some others of the same costly character, not a whit is he daunted but on he goes to something new with as much ardour as if he had never known a reverse.

The project of conquest in Arabia led to the formation of a large Army at Djedda. Instead however of employing it, as was expected, against Aden, the next important place on the coast after Mocha and proceeding onwards according to the original plan, interest stept in and counselled the subjugation of those portions of the Hedjaz and the Yemen, inland from the coast, that had not acknowledged his authority and which were coveted because they yelded, the Coffee, gums and other valuable products that had heretofore formed the trade of his Sea-Ports, and which he apprehended, with great reason, might be diverted into other Channels. Herein he committed a great error, for in the contests that followed with the Assyr and other tribes, through whose Countries he behoved to pass to reach Sanna, the main object at which he aimed, he not only suffered defeat after defeat, but was ultimately obliged to come to terms, degrading to his Power and destructive of the hopes he had formed of appropriating to himself the produce of these Countries, after losing three armies and being driven to such straits that to fill up his ranks he was obliged to draw black recruits from Senaar, when neither Egypt nor Syria could spare him a man.

But it was a greater loss still, that in the interim, while so unprofitably employed, the state of matters changed materially; Aden had become an object of ambition to a Power much stronger than He; Muscat he found it would be dangerous for many reasons to attempt to meddle with, but still the door was not entirely shut against him, a certain portion of the original grand scheme remained open, and that probably the portion that from the outset had sat nearest his heart, and such being the case, it would be quite opposed to the character and whole life of the man, were he to abandon without an effort what he has been so long bent upon, and we shall not therefore be surprised if that which is at present but a rumour should hereafter prove to be true, however rash and ill advised it may appear in present circumstances.

If the Army of Kourshid Pacha has really crossed the Desert and appeared on the shores of the Persian Gulph, we may expect speedily to hear of some attempt against Bussorah. Once possessed of that he will be able at leisure to mature his plans of future operations and the next grand blow will be struck at Bagdad, which indeed in the only acquisition that could compensate him for the great losses, in men and treasure, that he has suffered in his recent struggles with the Assyrs. We shall thus have a new war kindled in a quarter where it is least of all to be desired at the present moment; a war that might lead to the breaking up of existing relations between Turkey and Egypt and to the entire undoing of that policy that for the last eight years it has cost England so much to uphold.

It is not to be doubted that the Indian Government will see the necessity of preventing Mohammed Aly from obtaining a footing on the Gulph or at the mouth of the Euphrates, knowing the character of the Man, his passion for intrigue, his readiness to lend himself as a tool to others, his restless disposition, and the desperate state of his affairs, Egypt and Syria being utterly exhausted, his subjects in a state of discontent that in Syria has broken out into open rebellion, his Army often a twelve month in arrears of pay and no way remaining to uphold it, but by pressing forward to new Countries and to new conquests, which indeed seems the tenure by which alone he will be able for the future to maintain his Power. With such a character there ought and can be no terms kept---Kourshid Pacha should be told that he must walk back the road he came; that will be enough. We have nothing to apprehend in Egypt from thwarting the Pacha in this or any other matter. We are as secure there, in all that regards our interests, as if the Country were our own, and garrisoned with 20,000 English troops.

We have received a letter from a correspondent, containing some severe strictures upon the present management of the Post office, which, motives of delicacy to the Gentlemen in charge of that department, whom he handles rather roughly, have induced us to abstain from placing in our Columns. By so doing we are aware that we expose ourselves to the charge of flinching from a public duty, in a matter of universal concernment, but there are different ways of gaining the same end, and we shall follow our own. We do not know whether the complaints that have of late been so loud and frequent from Calcutta and Madras be well or ill founded, the result of inconvenience really felt or of spleen and ill nature, but we conceive it to be the duty of every public department to enquire into all such complaints and not to allow them to be reiterated, without having it in its power to say, either that they are unfounded, or that they have been enquired into and corrected. The complaints of our Correspondent relate more particularly to matters falling under the eye of the Direction here, and therefore the least liable to error, were proper supervision given, but he represents in strong terms the inadequacy of the present establishment to secure a vigorous and efficient management from the circumstance of Government imposing upon its two chief Directors, men of undoubted ability, duties in no way connected with the Post Office, of an onerous character, and which actually take them away, and cause them to spend much of their time away, from the proper scene of their labours. We are not aware to what the writer refers in this allusion, but we know that of all public men those in the direction of the Post ought perhaps to be best paid (and they generally indeed are in the higher branches) in so far as all have a deep interest in their labours, and these labours are of so anxious and irritating a character, demanding such a share of thought, constant watchfulness and care, that it is hardly conceivable how men, while engaged in such an absorbing employment could apply their minds to any other. We think the Government therefore to blame in forcing upon these gentlemen duties that take them away from their proper employments, to the detriment of the public service in one of its most important branches, breeding complaints of the nature referred to and exposing us to systematic abuse from the Sister Presidencies. We do not blame the men, we blame the system, which must be corrected and a better order of things established before we can hope for any thing approaching to the regularity and precision of the system of Posts in Europe.

We hear that seven men were yesterday brought in from Tannah under a guard charged with the murder of a Mahratta Cooly, a passenger on board their Boat, at some place on the coast in that Collectorate about a month ago, and that the case is now the subject of judicial investigation.

An Officer of the 4th Regt. N. I., while on duty at the main guard was lately robbed of his gold watch and Snuff Box, being not the first nor yet the second occurrence of the sort within some months at that same place.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

By a letter from Skull, County Cork, we are informed that Mr. Davey, proprietor of a diving-apparatus, has succeeded in recovering upwards of £115,000 of what was on board the *Lady Charlotte* at the time she was wrecked, near that place, It is confidently hoped that the greater part of the remainder will be recovered.—Dublin Journal.

Mr. Deane (of diving celebrity) will shortly make public a plan for impelling steam-vessels with paddle-wheels, but solely by the ejection of air through a flat tube placed under the counter on each side of the after part of the ship; he has also an ingenious idea of propelling carriages on a railway at a rapid rate by means of a powerful application of artificial wind (if the term be not an Irish one), through underground tunnels, the ascents and descents of which are of no moment. He contends that he saves two-thirds of the present expense, and increases the speed in both instances threefold.—Hampshire Telegraph.

At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Sunday morning, a stranger of gentlemanly appearance was shown to a sitting by one of the vergers, but, shortly after the commencement of service, was seen to cross the aisle to the reading-desk, where he stood some minutes, and conducted himself in a very singular manner, until a party were shown into the lower stalls, and into which he also removed. Upon taking his seat, which was nearly opposite the Royal pew, he began paying his respects to the Queen by kissing his hand, and sundry other movements, which being observed, he was requested to leave, but refusing, he was removed by force, and, on leaving the chapel, looked up to the Queen, and exclaimed, "Your Majesty—you see I am arrested in the church, in the reign of Victoria" Upon being conducted into the town, and promising to leave immediately, he was set at liberty'—Reading Mercury., *Nov* 27.

A dreadful collision took place this morning (Monday) on the Liverpool and Manchester railway between two trains of carriages, by which severe injuries have been caused to several of the passengers. It appears that, in consequence of some part of the machinery having failed belonging to the Manchester seven o'clock train, it was considered necessary to stop at Hayton to effect the repairs. As the Birmingham mail was about due, precautions were taken to apprise the engineer of the Birmingham train. It seems, however, that these precautions were improperly or imperfectly understood, and a dreadful collision took place. Many of the passengers by the Manchester train had got out, and thus escaped injury, but many were dreadfully maimed, and one person was taken back to Manchester so severely injured that his life is despaired of.—Liverpool Journal, *Nov.* 27.

That portion of Oxford-street lately selected by the Marylebone vestry to test the material of the various bitumen and other companies is rapidly progressing towards completion. Messrs. Robinson and Claridge have already completed their respective allotments of the space, which during Friday and Saturday was being followed by the plan of the Bastenne Gaujac Bitumen Company, the principle of which is similar to that of Robinson's, consisting of oblong blocks of about one foot in length by six inches wide, studded with pieces of broken granite. It is understood that the portion to be done by this company will be completed by Wednesday or Thursday, when Mr. Stead will be pre-

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government Museum
on 08 April, 2017

pared to follow with his experiment of the wooden-block pavement, on the principle in use at St. Petersburgh and New York. For this purpose a large space has been left between the Bastenne Company's experiment and the parish stone paving of the ordinary description, which was commenced being laid down under the superintendence of Mr. Scaice, the surveyor.—It is to be laid upon a superior bottom, and the interstices, are to be filled up with the usual modern mode of grouting with lime, sand, etc. The whole work is expected to be completed and ready for the thoroughfare to be thrown open within the space of three or four weeks.—Chronicle, *Nov.* 27.

Antique remains of a period anterior to the occupation of Gaul by the Romans have lately been discovered in the arrondissement of Aix, department of the Bouches-du-Rhone. They consist of four cyclopean walls, composed of immense blocks of stone piled one upon another, begirthing a mountain called by the inhabitants of the country *Mont Lingouste*. Within the enclosure have been found fragments of pottery and of iron instruments, medals, and other remains.—*Galignani's Messenger Nov.* 20.

A few days since, the neighbours of an old maid, living at Plumetot, near Caen, having smelt a cadeverous odour issuing from her abode for several successive days, and she herself having remained invisible, gave notice of the circumstance to the Mayor, who ordered her door to be opened. On entering the room, they found her crouched in a corner upon a heap of straw, while in her own bed were no fewer than eight cats sleeping at their ease, and in another part of the same couch were two dead bodies of two others of the same species, carefully enveloped in white cloths, but in an advanced state of decomposition! The Mayor, to the inexpressible grief of their fond mistress, ordered the whole of her feline favourites to be driven out, and the room to be purified, a process which, perhaps, it might not undergone since its actual tenants had taken possession.

The Municipal Council of Paris has recently appointed a commission, to report upon the best system for lighting the whole of the metropoiis with gas.

The Hospodar of Wallachia, Prince Ghika, has arrived at Vienna, where it is said that his intended visit to Trieste is for the purpose of making arrangements for his marriage with a Russian Countess, who had been divorced from her husband.

A monument to the memory of the celebrated sculptor, Nollekens, has just been erected in Paddington church, in which edifice the mortal remains of the deceased have been deposited some years. Why the monument was not put up before it would be difficult to conjecture; the veteran artist left plenty of money behind him to persons who might have defrayed the expenses of such a testimonial, and sufficient reputation to make it a matter of surprise that anything niggardly should have retarded its erection Be this as it may, the monument is at length put up. It is the work of Mr. Behnes, and it is a work that will add to his reputation and show, that however excellent he may be as a carver of busts, he can do other and more difficult things equally well.—(Globe.)

A report of the serious indisposition of Mr. Charles Kemble has been prevalent, but has been much exaggerated. That gentleman is now in Italy, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Adelaide Kemble, who is engaged as *prima donna* at the theatres of Trieste, Milan, and Vienna—at the latter place, it is said, by the express command of the Emperor of Austria. Miss Kemble will make her first appearance at Trieste in December, at the commencement of the carnival.—(Court Journal.)

A company has been formed to construct a railway between Birmingham and Shrewsbury. The capital (will it be subscribed?) is put down at £600,000. The diversion of travelling and traffic from Shrewsbury and other towns bordering on Wales, to Liverpool, since the completion of the railway from London to Liverpool has been a serious injury to the former places and the surrounding districts.—(Atlas.)

The Marylebone Savings' Bank continue [illegible] the year ending the 20th November, [illegible]er of accounts was 9,947, the amount [illegible]ount of depositors, £155,999. In the [illegible] the accounts have reached 11, 278, and the [illegible], £196,334.—(News.)

[illegible]r, the Gresham Professor of Music, [illegible]ourse of public lectures, for the present [illegible]y night, in the Theatre of the City of London School, Cheapside. The attraction of this lecture presented a striking contrast to those which were formerly delivered at the Royal Exchange; it being there a great difficulty to make up an audience, while last night the place was literally besieged to obtain admittance. As it was St. Cecilia's Day, the lecture was entirely devoted to the consideration of those Odes which have been produced at various times in celebration of that occasion; amongst others, those written by Dryden Addison, Pope, Congreve, and Shadwell, and composed by Dr. Blow, the Purcells, and Handle. Mr. Taylor was assisted in his illustrations by a great number of vocalists. Frequent rounds of applause testified the approbation of a crowded and fashionable audience..—(Post.)

A man was held to bail yesterday by Sir P. Laurie, at Guildhall, for having disturbed a Temprance meeting. In the course of the investigation it was stated that the society numbers about 900,000 members.—(Atlas.)

A letter from Constantinople contains the following particulars relative to Hussein Han, the new Persian Ambassador to the British Court:—"Hussein Han is a tall handsome man, twenty-five years of age, of distinguished manners, and speaks a little English. He holds the rank of Caimman or Marshal, and is decorated with seven foreign orders. His cachmire costume is extremely picturesque. He wears rich epaulettes and a poniard ornamented with brilliants at his girdle. This young diplomatist will set out after the Ramazan for Vienna, where he will, in the name of the Shah, congratulate the Emperor on his coronation at Milan; he will then pay the same courtesy to King Louis Philippe on the occassion of the birth of the Count de Paris; and the term of his visit will be a visit to Queen Victoria, to whom he is said to be the bearer of rich presents.

The Marquis of Normanby has commuted the sentence of seven years' transportation pronounced by the Recorder, at Michaelmas Sessions, upon D. Hughes and J. Browne, for combination against their employers, to imprisonment and hard labour for two months in the city gaol, the last week solitary confinement.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

A new chimney recently ereeted at Mr. Muspratt's chemical works, at Newton, has recently been put in operation. It is the highest in England, measuring 397 feet from the base to the summit.—(Liverpool Albion.)

Dr. C. Severn is said to have discovered, in the library of the London Medical Society, an ancient diary of a former vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, which is said to throw much new and interesting light upon the domestic habits of Shakspeare.—(Standard.)

A foreign woman residing in France may be personally liable to any debts she may contract, even without the authority or consent of her husband, whatever may be the law of their own country on this point. This was decided on Thursday in the case of Mrs. Serle, an English married lady, who having, during the absence of her husband at Constantinople, borrowed of her servant 6,000fr., which she was unable to pay, when the security she gave for it became due, was sued for it. The husband, who had returned to France, appeared in Court, and pleaded his absence, and his not having given any authority to his wife to borrow money. This would have been available under art. 217 of the Civil Code had Mr. Serle been admitted to the enjoyment of civil rights; but inasmuch as this privilege had not been granted to him, the Court decided that Mrs. Serle was liable, and gave judgment against her accordingly.

The Weather.—Wednesday night was the severest that has been experienced this season, the frost setting in the early part of the night, and continuing to increase in severity until about six o'clok yesterday morning, when the thermometer stood at eight degrees below freezing point. The ornamental water within the inclosure of St. James's Park was entirely frozen over, the ice varying from a quarter to the eighth part of an inch in thickness. The ponds in Kensington Gardens were alscovered with a thick sheet of ice.—21. *Standard, Dec.* 21.

SPECTATOR.—Dec. 22.

The class which can effect the abolition of the Corn-laws is beginning to exert itself for that purpose. Our columns this week record the proceedings of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, convened to petition Parliament for a removal of restrictions, which must, if continued, reduce the British foreign trade to an extent invoiving great national calamities. The statements of the manufacturers demand most serious attention. They proclaim the flight of English capital and skilled labour to foregn lands, to be employed in rivalry of England. A formidable competition in the staples of our industry is showing itself on the Continent of Europe and in the United States. It is important to mark the fact, that it is by *English* capital and skill that foreign nations are enabled to carry on a successful contest. The want of profitable employment at home has forced the possessors of money and mechanical ingenuity to seek it abroad. A very large portion of British exports now consists of materials for Continental manufactures. Immense quantities of cotton yarn are prepared in Manchester for German and Italian weavers. But this branch of business will soon be cut off; as spinning-establishments, conducted by Englishmen and Scotchmen, are springing up both in Europe and America. The Corn-laws, said one of the speakers at the Manchester meeting—and the remark was just and striking---resemble in their operation the revocation of the Edict of Nantes which expelled from France most of its industrious and ingenious artisans, and planted them in other lands. The mass of these labourers, the less valuable portion of the population, are left behind. They increase, whilst the means of maintaining them are continually diminished. Be it observed, this is not the speculation of political economists: it is not a mere theory, based on probabilities of the future: the process described is actually going on. Exports of manufactures decline; valuable workmen, engaged by capitalists, and scientific mechanists, are constantly transferring their wealth-producing powers to foreign countries; the crops are deficient; and population is augmented in the usual ratio. Well might the Manchester gentlemen look aghast, as we are told they did, whilst this formidable array of facts was marshalled before them. May their alarm bring forth fruits of activity and resolution to grapple with the evil—the destruction—which hangs over them! It is very fit that Manchester should take the lead in the movement against the Corn-laws, and insist upon a revision of the British commercial policy.

Simultaneously, or at short intervals, there have been several agricultural meetings; and the Smithfield Club have had their annual dinner and exhibition of cattle in London. Self-satisfaction caracterizes these reunions of landowners. Apparently, there is no apprehension that the system which puts enormous profits into their hands is in danger of subversion. With wheat at from 80s. to 90s. a quarter, and labourers' wages at 8s. a week, of course *they* must be comfortable. The harvest has been a good one for them. The ports are open; but little grain comes from abroad to depress the markets. Admirable operation of the Corn-laws!

But the "predominant interest" might find cause for anxiety within the circle of their own observation. They need not go to Glasgow or Manchester for evidence that the foundation of their prosperity totters. Incendiarism spreads; and the Poor-law in some districts cannot be executed. "Guardians of the Poor" resign in body; having received reprimands for relaxing the severity of an enactment which they lack nerve to enforce. But a famishing people must have food; and, to quote the *Morning Chronicle's* expression, they are "going about the business" of procuring it "in a cool and systematic way, with a vengeance." The remark was elicited by an account in a Salisbury paper of a robbery committed on the road from Salisbury to Shaftesbury. A "gang of thieves" broke open a barn, set up a winnowing-machine, winnowed seven sacks of wheat, killed two lambs, "skinned and cut them up" in the most "expert manner," and then quietly carried on their booty in a cart, along the turnpike-road! It is supposed that ten men were engaged in this exploit; which the *Chronicle* says is "the *natural result* of the inadequacy of the wages of the labourers to obtain for them the means of subsistence at the present high price of corn." There will be more of such "natural results" before the winter is over. The Corn-laws are converting the agricultural labourers into robbers, and the manufacturing population into torch-light disturbers of the peace. Praedial and political discontent both result from dearness of food and low wages.

The existing Government is almost universally allowed to be deficient in the statesmanlike qualities necessary to encounter and remove the growing difficulties in which the country is involved. A change must come; but of what kind, and how is it to be effected?

The idea of a "coalition" gains ground. Not that we see any advance towards a removal of the obstacles to a formal union of Whigs and Tories in the same Cabinet; but the hostile attitude of the working classes, and the risk of popular ebullitions in a period of scarcity, suggest the idea of a "strong government" to many, who see strength only in the determination and power to keep down the people. It is perceived that to this end a divided aristocracy is unequal; and a combination of Whigs and Tories, therefore, appears to be required by the exigencies of the times. Should there be that amalgamation of parties which would present the aristocracy in a body oppose to the masses, we might expect a recurrence to the Castlereagh and Sidmouth policy and the employment of the means used in 1818-19 to stimulate the distressed portion of the people to illegal acts, affording an apology for repressive measures, and terrifying the timid into a regular support of the existing Government. The result of such a conflict might scare men of the firmest nerve. The middle classes would have most cause to dread the effects of its end. The complicated system of credit would receive a shock, which it could not withstand. The "landed interest" might come out of the struggle comparatively unscathed; and the multitude, with little to lose, would find something like a resource in desperation; but the credit, the productive capital, and the means of comfortable subsistence, necessary to the middle classes, would disappear in a political convulsion.

To the middle classes—for several years sunk in soul-destroying selfishness—it especially belongs to arrest a progress of affairs which would serve as an apology for the baseness of an open Whig-Tory coalition, with the ulterior consequences which we have so feebly traced in dim outline. At present there are practical difficulties in the way of a formal union of the parties. "Government by her Majesty's Conservative Opposition," which has this week been put forth by the *Morning Post* as though it were a new scheme of politics, seems likely to endure yet awhile. The patient people have not yet given political traders a sufficient pretence for a mutual desertion of their party principles. Opportunity for the beneficial interposition of the middle classes is not wanting. Now is *their* time: now or never. A truly national policy, displayed in large measures for bettering the social condition of the bulk of the people—guaranteed by rational and efficient changes in our most imperfect legislative machinery—would throw into the shade the unpractical though important questions which now agitate a section of the working population. A Government formed and acting on this principle, might awe the class interests into acquiescence, or defy them; and do much which an unpopular Administration dares not attempt. The days when tinkering legislation, and "rubbing on" from one expedient to another, blinded the people to the selfishness and incapacity of their rulers, are passed away. The country is in that perilous condition foreseen by Mr. Huskisson, when he warned the House of Commons, that if measures were not taken to free commerce from prohibitory duties, there would soon arise the most formidable state of things which could exist under a popular constitution—increased political intelligence and activity, coincident with physical distress among the mass of the people.

THE METROPOLIS.

In the latest edition of the *Spectator* last Saturday, we published the following letter from Lord Durham in answer to a request that his Lordship would appoint a day for the presentation of the Westminster Reform Association's address by the Deputation appointed at the meeting.

"Cleveland Row, 15th December 1838.

"Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the recept of your communication enclosing the copy of an address from the Westminster Reform Association, and expressing a wish that I should receive it from the hands of a deputation.

"I should have been proud to receive the address itself, expressive as it is of principles in which I entirely concur, if I had no cognizance of the proceedings of the meeting at which it was adopted; but these having been reported to the public, I feel it my duty to state, that they entirely preclude me from receiving the Deputation to which you refer.

"The Chairman was chosen unanimously, and the meeting voted him their thanks. He called upon them to forget strong opinions on the subject of Canada; in order to consider whether they could 'make use of' me for the furtherance of their own objects. Other speakers were even more candid in the avowal of their insincerity. Dr. Wade said that, 'as an advocate of Universal Suffrage, he was perplexed; for he did not see how he could support an address to one who advocated Household Suffrage.,' Yet he did support that address; and on the ground, as he declared, that I could be made use of as 'a stepping-stone' for the advantage of the Radical party. These sentiments, and the purpose implied by them, when viewed in conjunction with the address, appear to have been cordially approved.

"I have cited the above passages in order that there may be no sort of misapprehension as to my reasons for declining to receive the address. I lay aside, as of no importance, all that passed at the meeting which might be considered personally injurious to me, and confine myself to the manifest contradiction between the support of the address and the objects of the meeting. The address says one thing, the meeting intended another; and the whole of the proceedings, taken as one act, abounds in evidence of gross insincerity. I cannot be a party, indirectly or remotely, to any such mode of dealing with public affairs. As I am ever ready to declare frankly what measures I think desirable, so will I always state my objections to purposes of which I conscientiously disapprove. If I had merely responded to this address, knowing as I do that many from whom it proceeds entertain opinions and seek objects which I utterly repudiate as destructive to the peace and very existence of society, I should have shared in misleading, not to say deceiving, the public. And that is what I will never do, come what may.

"The address refers to my unchanged and unchangeable opinions in favour of diligence in the work of progressive reform. This I hold to be the only means by which great national calamities may be averted. I know of no other means by which the true ends of all political exertion may be secured,—namely, the instruction, the respectability and self-respect, and the permanent dignity and happiness of the whole people without distinction of classes. To these great ends, I believe that the stability of the Throne, the security of property, and the prosperity of industry, are not less essential means, than the realization of those principles which I expressed to the people of Scotland in 1834.

"But I will not pretend ignorance of ulterior designs on the part of those who agreed to the address, which are completely at variance with the objects and principles to which I have adverted. It becomes me, therefore, openly to declare my disapprobation of them, and my determination to oppose myself as strongly to their execution, as I hope to labour diligently in the cause of safe, attainable, and therefore efficient reform.

"For these reason I must decline receiving the Deputation. I will not run the risk of deceiving any one. There shall be no mistake in any quarter as to my opinions or objects. I cannot accept support so tendered, or an address so voted. In other circumstances, I should have considered it as an honourable and gratifying mark of public confidence.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

Durham.

"W. West, Esq., Hon. Secretary of the Westminster Reform Association."

This letter called forth, on Monday, an explenatory remonstrance from Mr. Prout, the Chairman of the Deputation.

"Westminster, 229, Strand, 17th December 1838.

"My Lord—As Chairman of the Deputation of the Westminster Reform Society, appointed to present the Address of the Society to your Lordship, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's communication of Saturday night.

"The Deputation respectfully beg to inform your Lordship that the Society consists of the electors of Westminster, and was formed in the year 1833, for the purpose of attaining

1. Householders' Suffrage,
2. Triennial Parliaments,
3. Voting by Ballot.

and that it never has had any covert or ulterior object.

"The following are the 'Principles and Measures' advocated by the Westminster Reform Society, fully and literally extracted from the original proceedings of the Association—

"'PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES.

"'The Vote by Ballot.

"'An extension of the Suffrage to every Householder in the Kingdom; and each constituency returning two Members to Parliament ought to consist of at least 5,000 electors.

"'The Repeal of the 27th clause of the Reform Act, which makes the payment of rates and taxes (before a particular day) a condition of the franchise.

"'Triennial Parliaments.

"'A more extensive reform of Municipal Corporations, especially those of London and Ireland.

"'The Repeal of the Window and Corn Taxes, so grievously pressing upon the industry of the country.

"'The abolition of all Pensions not merited by known public services.

"'The removal of all Taxes which impede the Diffusion of Knowledge amongst the people, but most especially the Stamp-duty upon Newspapers.

"'A Reform of the Church Establishment.

"'A proper application of the Funds known to exist in the country for the purposes of Education.'

"Your Lordship, from your long experience of the proceedings of public bodies, must be well aware that it is impossible to prevent the expressions of sentiments at variance with those entertained by a majority of the members; and we submit to your Lordship, that if the opinions of some individuals in a large number are to be considered as sufficient ground for refusing to receive addresses voted all but unanimously by the collective body, it will always be in the power of some individuals, either from conscientious motives or from evil intentions, to nullify the proceedings of any number, however large the meeting, and however important the proceedings may be to the welfare of the country.

"The Deputation appointed by the Westminster Reform Society to present their address to your Lordship, have directed a copy of the speech of the mover of the address, as taken from the notes of a short-hand writer, to be forwarded to your Lordship; and they assure you that it contains the true ground on which the meeting adopted the address.

"The Deputation enclose for your Lordship's perusal the Rules for the government of the society.

"I have the honour to subscribe myself your Lordship's most obedient servant. Thomas Prout.

"To the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, &c. &c."

(copy.)—rules for the government of the westminster reform society.

1. That all electors of Westminster, and persons entitled by their tenancy to become so, be eligible as members on being nominated by two members of the society.
2. That a subscription of not less than five shillings per annum be paid by each member; and that the Treasurer receive donations from persons not being members.
3. That a Committee of Management be annually appointed; and that the number of attendances which each members of the Committee has given be annually reported to the general body.
4. That the Committee do consist of twenty three members, selected from the different parishes of the city and liberty of Westminster.
5. That the Committee shall have the power to call together the general body as often as occasian may require.
6. That the Committee have power to appoint a Treasurer from their own body.
7. That the Committee have power to appoint a Secretary, and of awarding him such a payment for his services from out of the funds of the society as they may consider necessary.
8. That the Committee be elected at a general meeting of the society, to be held within one month after the 1st of January in each year; and that the election be by ballot.
9. That the Committee report at least once a year the result of their labours.
10. That three members be appointed yearly from the general body to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

Lord Durham lost no time in responding to the above.

"Cleveland Row, 18th December 1838.

"Sir—I have to thank you for your courtesy in communicating to me the 'Principles and Measures advocated by the Westminster Reform Society.'

"I rejoice to receive from you this proof that the insincere, and, in my opinion, dangerous purposes avowed by some of those who took so prominent a part in the meeting to which you refer, are not founden on, or justified by the public and recorded declarations of that association. I can, therefore, have no hesitation, after this explanation, in receiving from you an address emanating from the society.

"I am informed and believe, that the society was instituted by honourable and conscientious men, honestly devoted to the cause of Reform, and of the true interests of the industrious classes.

"Let me, then, take this opportunity of imploring them, as the present political crisis, to use their well-earned influence with their fellow-coontrymen for the purpose of deprecating all violence and turbulent proceedings Let me beg that they will draw the line of distinction, as broadly as I wish to do for myself, between honest and sincere Reformers, and those who assume the character with other and pernicious designs; that they will inspire the people with a desire for practical benefits, and not for dangerous theories; and, above all, that they will boldly repudiate all fellowship and communion with those whose counsels and actions are not only fraught with danger to the peace of society, but to the well being even of those whose exclusive interest they profess to maintain.

"Allow me, Sir, to thank you personally for the very friendly terms in which you have alluded to my public conduct, as I find them recorded in the report of your speech, which you have transmitted to me.

"Trusting ever to deserve your confidence and good opinion, I have the honour to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant. Durham.

"T. Prout, Esq., Chairman, &c. &c"—*Spectator Dec.* 22.

CONSISTORY COURT.—Monday, Dec. 3.

Divorce for Cruelty.—*Lockwood* v. *Lockwood.*—This was a suit for divorce on the ground of cruelty, promoted by Lady Julia Lockwood against Mr. Robert Manners Lockwood, her husband. The parties were married in 1821, and lived together till September, 1834, when they finally separated. An allegation was this day offered by admission on behalf of the husband responsive to the libel given in on the other side. The latter allegation pleaded that Mr. Lockwood was in the habit of treating Lady Julia with the greatest violence and that she, being afraid of residing with him, was entitled to a divorce. The allegation now offered sets up that differences which had sprung up between the promoter of the cause and husband did not arise from cruelty on his part, but from some disagreement with regard to money transactions; that Mr. Lockwood did not use cruelty towards his wife; that neither life nor limb was endangangered by his harshness—which would be necessary to obtain a separation; and that harshness arose from the unbecoming levity of Lady Lockwood's conduct, and the improper intimacy and gross familiarty which she allowed to exist between herself and certain gentlemen, on having been discovered in her bedroom when she was undressed; and carrying on a clandestine correpondence with some of those gentlemen. Her Majesty's Advocate (with whom was Dr. Haggard). on behalf of the Lady Julia Lockwood, opposed the admissibility of the allegation. Dr. Phillimore and Dr. Adams, on the other side, contended that the allegation was entitled to admission; that its contents were capable of proof; and that, being proved, they would satisfy the mind of the Court of the unbecoming conduct of Lady Lockwood, of the annoying and irritating manner in which she had behaved to her husband, forming a complete justification for harshness—certainly not amounting to cruelty—which he had been compelled to use towards her on some few occasions, and that Mr. Lockwood ought to be dismissed. The learned judge (Dr. Lushington) having discussed minutely the various objections raised, and having pointed out where they succeeded and where they failed, and stated the reasons of those opinions, directed the allegation to be reformed.—*Atlas, Dec.* 1.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Henderson, Vice-President, in the chair. A great variety of presents were announced. Dr. Lindley read a lengthened report of the effects of the late frost of 1837-8, which had produced snch disastrous effects on plants. The intensity of cold was much greater than in any previous year, and the devastation appeared to be the more on account of the mildness of many previous winters which had been so favourable to the growth of exotic plants. Such an inquiry must necessarily be of practical value to the horticulturalist from the fact of showing the different climates from which plants may be introduced into this country with the best chance of permanent success in cultivation. A great variety of instances were given from several parts of the country, of exemption in favour of certain varieties, which did not apply, however, to any particular species. Many specimens which had been considered dead, sprung up late in the season from the roots, which was owing to the latter containing greater vitality, and being more protected from the frost. Some experiments in progress at the gardens were also adduced with respect to the relative temperature of the soil and atmosphere. It had been proved, notwithstanding the assertion that the ground had been frozen to a depth of two feet, that although on the surface of the thermometer was 4½ deg. below Zero, it was never frozen for a foot below the surface. In the kitchen ground the frost was not found at more than nine inches; in ordinary soil at ten inches, an arboreium of most not below five inches. The concluding part of the paper was devoted to an examination of the mechanical and other effects of frost upon plants. The exhibition of flowers was more than ordinarily numerous, amongst the prominent of which was a collection from Mrs. Lawrence who was rewarded with the Banksian medal, for a specimen of plumbago rosea. From Mr. Glenny was a collection of green-house plants; and from Sir Edmund Antrobus several new species, amongst which was a luculia gratissima, a most fragrant flower, the odour of which scented the whole room. Mr. Falconer exhibited some new Cape bulbs. The Meteorological Register kept at the gardens from Nov. 6, gave (barometer) highest, Nov. 13, 30-461; lowest, Nov. 29, 28-674 in. Thermometer, highest, Nov. 7, 61 deg. F.; lowest, Nov. 24, 23 deg. F.; and quantity of rain, 3-56 inches. The meeting adjourned to Jan 15, 1839.—*Atlas, Dec.* 8.

MEXICO.

"The following is an extract from the letter of a gentleman, whose social position is the best guarantee of the correctness of his statement. The letter arrived by the last packet, addressed to an English Nobleman:—

"The French fleet will in a few days commence its operations—they will be murderous in a way they little expect. If you wish rapidly to judge of the prospects of the expedition, a few words will enable you to do so. The difficulties are twofold—physical and moral. Men change, above all the Mexicans; therefore, let us speak of the physical difficulties. This is the *healthy season* at Vera Cruz—that is to say that men do not die, as at other seasons, in three days, but they contract fevers, which, in fourteen days, generally extinguish the last spark of life. A heaviness and singular oppression drops from the clouds on those not so fatally attacked. To speak of minor evils, hardly has a shower fallen on the rich alluvium that forms the soil, than all its particles become instinct with life, and myriads of horrible *millioneth* animalculæ are brought to life. Amidst these may be mentioned the *nigua*, one of many, a small circular animalcule, which enters the feet and legs, and there increasing, destroys the flesh. Thus do we see the inhabitants of the sea-shore constantly deprived of their toes, amputated to get rid of this small destructive burr-like enemy. Even from the trees tormenta burn upon you, like the pica-pica—a dust which produces such irritation of the skin that for a moment you cannot refrain from scratching the part. Such are a few of these endemic evils, of which the proof is, that even the native troops are kept away from Vera Cruz as much as possible: of the whole Mexican army scarce 2,500 men are left in the town even at the time when an attack is immediately imminent, the rest being established from *etape* to *etape*, extending to the first hill that soars above the deadly lowland plague at Xalapa. Let me add that Vera Cruz consists principally of the *magazines* of foreigners—English American and French—scarce 4 or 5 Mexican; therefore, when the bombardment begins, the natives, or the allies of France, will be the principal sufferers. If the French wish to rise up to the Hesperian regions, the blessed table land of Mexico, they will die on the journey if they bring not from Havannah mules in large numbers, a difficult and most expensive resource, one which the Spaniards, in their last invasions, were obliged to resort to. The conveyance of heavy artillery is impossible. Witness the portions of steam and hydraulic engines from England which still strew the roads since the South American naming bubbles of 1825. As to moral obstacles, when once the French cannon has been discharged, and Mexicans killed, all the parties in the country for *once* will unite against the French. No ministry could exist for a fortnight with other opinions (and these will run the risk of being hung and quartered) who will consent to concession to the French. Santa Anna, now playing *Cincinatus* at his country house, and Pedraza, the most active and warmest of the ultra-liberals, and at the same time the most influential man in opposition in the country, are both of them as full of demonstrations oratorical against the French as Bustamente himself, the head of the Legislature. A temporary revolution is the only hope left to the French to obtain conditions satisfactory to the *amour propre* of their nation, and on visionary promises to leave the fatal shores to which full surely they will never return. How extravagant are the pretensions of the French merchants here, you will easily see, when I tell you that they have deposited an inventory of their goods, and their value, with the President Bustamente, to be returned in case of pillage; their estimate is 50,000,000 of piastres. The merchants aforesaid are mostly dealers in *nouveautes*, wigs, pomaum, and other such valuable commodities."—Post, Dec. 7.

HUNGARY.

Extract of a letter from Pesth of November 29th:

Much has been said about the intended establishment here, and at other towns of the Danube, of bonding-warehouses for English merchandise; but, as yet, we have not observed any actual preparations for this purpose. Such a measure may, nevertheless, be in contemplation, as Hungary offers an extensive and profitable market for English manufactures. Corn, our principal produce, is rising in price in consequence of the great demands from Germany. Considerable quantities have already been sent, and more will be required in the spring."—

MISCELLANEA.

Great Doings of the Parisians.—A writer in a late number of a London magazine, speaks with commendation of the Parisian municipality having devoted five and a half millions of francs for architectural embelishments. It appears to us that that the Parisians would have been more deserving of praise had they resolved on laying out their money in the establishment of common sewers, lamps, and foot pavements. But every one to his taste. The French prefer Corinthian columns to cleanliness, and triumphal arches to gas works.

* * CHARITY.

Man is dear to man; the poorest poor
Long for some moments in a weary life,
When they can know and feel that they have been
Themselves the fathers and the dealers out
Of some small blessings; have been kind to such
As needed kindness, for this single cause---
That we have all of us one human heart.
Such pleasure is to one kind being known,
My neighbour, when, with punctual care, each week,
Duly as Friday comes, though pressed herself
By all her wants, she from her store of meal
Takes one unsparing handful for the scrip
Of this old mendicant, and from her door
Returning with exhilarated heart,
Sits by her fire, and builds her hope in heaven.
Wordsworth's Works.

Yesterday evening, Mr. Goddart delivered a lecture on the polarisation of light, in the theatre of the Society of Arts. The room was completely filled to witness the brilliant effects produced by the new and powerful apparatus invented by the ingenious lecturer, and constructed for him by Mr. Clarke. The luminous figures were thrown on a muslin screen, and presented to the eye of the spectator as transparencies, beautifully illustrative of the laws of polarisation..—(Post.)

Curious Calculations Respecting the Light of a Candle.—The following whimsical calculation, placed before us by a friend, was designed by him as an illustration of the divisibility of matter. It appears to us to leave that question where it found it; but the calculation is in itself curious, and will scarcely fail to amuse our readers.

Some years since, as I was sitting by my fireside, I observed several of my family reading by the light of a single candle. The thought occurred---how great a portion of the light of that candle is used by those several persons reading? And then immediately a second thought---for how many persons does that candle furnish light sufficient to enable them to read, provided it could be so distributed that the whole should be used for that purpose, without any loss? The candle was rather a large one, and gave a very clear bright light. I found, on trial, that I could read very well with my book at the distance of three feet from the candle, and with my eyes nine inches from the book. The candle, then, would illuminate the concave surface of a sphere of three feet radius, sufficiently for the purpose of reading. By measuring, I found that the book I made use of, continued on an average twenty letters to an inch, and ten lines to an inch, and, consequently, that four hundred letters would be contained in a square inch. A concave sphere, then, of six feet diameter, would contain six millions five hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred letters. This number of letters the candle would illuminate, so that each would be distinctly visible to an eye at the distance of nine inches.

Again, the light reflected from a single letter would render that letter visible to the eye at this distance, not in one direction only, but to an eye placed any where in the concave surface of a hemisphere of nine inches radius. To how many eyes, then, is the light reflected from one letter sufficient to render it visible?

I supposed the pupil of the eye to be an eighth of an inch in diameter, which is probably near the truth. On this supposition, the surface of a hemisphere of nine inches radius, is equal to the pupils of forty-one thousand four hundred and sixty five eyes; or to half this number of pairs of eyes, the light reflected from a single letter is sufficient to render that letter distinctly visible. But here it may be objected, and it is true, that to an eye placed near the plane of the leaf, a sufficiency of light would not be reflected. But it is also unquestionably true, that not half of the light which falls upon the leaf, is reflected. The light, therefore, which is absorbed, would much more than compensate for this deficiency.

Now, the light which falls upon a single letter being sufficient to render it visible to 20,732 pairs of eyes, and the number of letters to the concave surface of a sphere of three feet radius being 6,514,400, the light which falls upon all these letters is sufficient for 135,056,540,800 pairs of eyes; or the light of one candle, should not a particle be lost, and the whole be so distributed that each should receive his equal portion, is sufficient to enable 135,056,540,800 persons to read at the same time. If our earth contains 900,000,000 of inhabitants, and that, I believe, is the highest supposition ever made, the light of one candle is more than sufficient to enable all the inhabitants of one hundred and fifty such worlds to be reading at the same instant. This conclusion, I am aware, will appear to many, perhaps to most, altogether incredible. But any one possessing a moderate share of mathematical knowledge, may in a short time satisfy himself, that rejecting fractions, it is rigidlv exact.—*Chambers.*

Difficulties in the way of Discoverers.—In the Life of Dr. Jenner, presented in a volume of Murray's Family Library, the following account is given of the difficulties he experienced in bringing forward his doctrine of vaccination. "Riding with his friend Gardner, in 1780, on the road between Gloucester and Bristol, he sketched to his friend, in the outlines of anticipation, the plan which he wished to pursue, and the success which might possibly hereafter dawn upon him. These are the delicious moments of genius of industry—when, wandering for a time from the rugged or thorny walk of daily exertion, the prospective eye looks down from a tranquil and lofty eminence on the distant and varied scenery of hope, melting into the sky, and illumined with all the colours of imagination. At the meetings of the Alveston Medical Club, of which he was a member, he often introduced his favourite theme, but failed in communicating his own enthusiasm to his hearers, who denounced the topic as a nuisance, from its frequent appearance, and even sportively threatened to expel the orator if he continued to harass them with his importunate discourse. Jenner every where proclaimed his belief in the efficacy of his antidote, but he found none to second his wishes; a similar reception had been experienced by Harvey, when he published his views of the circulation of the blood. Let no one hereafter abate the honest zeal of useful pursuit, because his ideas are chilled at first by a universal frigid sneer, or by careless ridicule; such has ever been the fate of those who labour for the benefit of mankind. Even the wisest among us oppose innumerable prejudices to the acknowledgment of a new truth; and happy are those who, like Jenner, survive to witness the triumph of their painful struggles in its promulgation. In 1788, he carried to London a drawing of the casual disease, as seen on the hands of the milkers, and showed it to Sir Everard Home, and to others. John Hunter had alluded frequently to the fact in his lectures; Dr. Adams had heard of the cow-pox both from Hunter and Cline, and mentions it in his Treatise on Morbid Poisons, printed in 1795, three years previously to Jenner's own publication. Still, no one had the courage or the penetration to prosecute the inquiry except Jenner. A noble but modest spirit animated him amidst the doubts of all; he has left us an interesting picture of his feelings:—'While the vaccine discovery was progressive, the joy I felt at the prospect before me of being the instrument destined to take away from the world one of its greatest calamities, blended with the fond hope of enjoying independence, and domestic peace and happiness, were often so excessive, that, in pursuing my favourite subject among the meadows, I have sometimes found myself in a kind of reverie. It is pleasant to me to recollect that those reflections always ended in devout acknowledgments to that Being from whom this and all other blessings flow.'"

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.